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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## Tower reviews

by Clearsay

### The Week in Focus

#### Roosevelt Holds Firm Whither Roumania?

Faced with business recession, Congressional restiveness, mounting unemployment, and bitter opposition from those who distrust or blame his policies, President Roosevelt resumed this week his crusading insistence on New Deal objectives and methods.

For some months, notably since declines in business chilled the warm rays of returning prosperity, Mr. Roosevelt has appeared to be pondering the path of his feet instead of leading confidently ahead in his public utterances. Possibly his relative reticence arose from tactical or other reasons. But there was no reticence in his methodical restatement of his basic social philosophy to Congress at its reopening.

In a way, Mr. Roosevelt's firm stand for what he believes to be the answer to America's economic and social problem—purchasing power adequately distributed—was more impressive than his first fiery championship of the "forgotten man." It is one thing to champion a new cause; it is another to return to the attack when your flags are mud-spattered and your ramparts battered or laid under stubborn siege.

#### Clear-Cut Issue

Few who know Mr. Roosevelt intimately had any doubt about his wavering at any time from his underlying objectives. He has compromised at times, and remained silent at others, but in every roll call that really counts, like the one this week, he answers on the side of stronger governmental action as an effort toward solution of economic and social problems.

At least one major factor in America's confused gropings through the first business recession of magnitude since 1929-32 is therefore crystal clear: The President has not retreated from his effort to enact social legislation of the kind which has been charged in some quarters with destroying confidence and so bringing on the recession.

The other major factor in today's tug-of-war between New Deal regulation and those elements in business which resist New Deal regulation had previously replied to the President's bid for increase of private re-employment. The reply came some weeks ago at the conference in New York of the National Association of Manufacturers. It was an offer of co-operation with government conditioned on the drawing in by the New Deal of its most pointed horns. This week Mr. Roosevelt in effect refused to cease prodding, but he did open the way to further parleys with the prodded.

#### Bid for Co-operation

In detail, Mr. Roosevelt wavered not one jot in his insistence upon a "floor" of minimum wages, and a "ceiling" of maximum hours. He stressed that his attack was against a minority in business, those he has variously labeled as "economic royalists" and so on.

To the central group of small business men he appealed for co-operation. More purchasing power, or such power more widely distributed, is sought through higher wages. This request comes when thousands of men are being laid off by factories where decreased public buying has stemmed the flow of business income.

William Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, dramatized the wages and employment issue in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Unemployment. General Motors is about to lay off 30,000 men after a drop of 50 per cent in sales last fall—most severe decline in the company's history.

Restoration of "confidence" was Mr. Knudsen's recipe. Around this word rotates the present controversy. The New Deal blames business "sabotage" of Administration policies. Many business men blame New Deal "uncertainties" for lack of confidence. The most hopeful trend of the week was Mr. Roosevelt's indication of willingness to talk things over with business and labor. But his major objectives stand.

#### Wallace: Moderator

Following the recent fulminations of New Deal lieutenants against business, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace counseled labor and agriculture that it does no good "to scare capital."

**The President's farm program** remains a major objective, with tax revision—but not reduction of tax revenue, proposed.

**Steel production**, at 21 per cent of capacity, scraped what the industry felt must be bottom.

**Unemployment**, on the basis of first figures from the national voluntary census, stood between 7,822,300 and 10,870,000 last November. The Senate Committe on Relief and Unemployment undertook to find ways to make jobs.

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## In the Boston Section:

Bickford faces call before legislative rules committee on legislature buying charges.

Tobin discharges 10 city employees as first economy move.

Governor Cross tells of Connecticut's ratification of the Constitution 150 years ago.

Boston's news of the Week Reviewed.

***And* News From All New England**

**In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

## *Monitor Writer to Tour South America by Air*

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Twenty thousand miles by air through the 20 nations of Hispanic America at a moment when they command headlines as never before is the transportation ingredient in an ultra-modern news survey begun today to interpret for readers of The Christian Science Monitor events that may be portentous for the future of world peace itself.

Radio adds an ingredient of the latest in news transmission through six short wave programs arranged by the National Broadcasting Company, to be rebroadcast over NBC's networks in the United States.

Motion pictures in color leave nothing lacking but television to make this the nearest thing to instantaneous interpretation of news in all its fulness of human vividness and instant-fresh timing.

Twenty countries; 20,000 miles; from Boston to Buenos Aires, across the Andes to Chile, three side trips into the high Andes on the way up the West Coast of South America, through the Canal Zone and Central America to Mexico, and home to Boston. Every mile by air.

So carefully integrated are the air line schedules that only one night is spent in flight. Only eight days are given over to continuous travel, and those days end early at a hotel by mid-afternoon—1200 to 1400 miles from the day's starting point. In three months away from the home

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

### When to Tune In For News of Trip

The places of Mr. Sharp's radiocasts from South America over the National Broadcasting System are (all times 6:15 to 6:30 p. m., E. S. T.):

| | |
|---|---|
| Rio de Janeiro | Jan 28 |
| Buenos Aires | Feb. 14 |
| Santiago, Chile | Feb. 26 |
| Bogota, Colombia | March 18 |
| Guatemala | March 30 |
| Mexico City | April 1 |

## C.I.O. Takes Ban At Jersey City To U. S. Court

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8—The fight of organized labor, as represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization, against the ban by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City on free assemblage, picketing and the distribution of unionization literature today had reached the federal courts in the form of a plea for relief through eight specific injunctive remedies which, if granted, would give the labor organization the same standing in Jersey City as it now has in communities where it has successfully organized industrial workers.

The action, which was filed in the Federal Court here late yesterday, asks the tribunal to determine whether Mayor Hague and his administration, including the Jersey City police, have a legal right to restrict the activities of the C. I. O. on the grounds of states' rights, and follows within less than 24 hours the mass demonstration staged in Jersey City by the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies and individual supporters of Mayor Hague on Thursday night.

Announcement today said that the court action would be followed within the next few days by the filing of between 30 and 50 individual damage suits brought by members of the C. I. O. and sympathizers against Jersey City police, who, it will be charged, mistreated them and, in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Europe Found Nearer Peace As Year Opens

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 8—1938 in the year in which, according to President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, the danger of war in Europe will begin to diminish. Though the year has opened with announcement of an imposing Italian naval program, omens are not regarded as wholly inauspicious in informed circles.

For example, the Duce's decision to lay down two new battleships and a large number of smaller craft, especially submarines, is largely offset by Italy's growing economic difficulties. Italian shortage of raw material is known to be getting acute and nothing is coming out of Ethiopia to fill the void. Quite to the contrary, the Italians are faced with a passive resistance campaign in Ethiopia and exports from the conquered area have declined to almost the vanishing point.

Meanwhile Dr. Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is putting the finishing touches on a plan drafted on behalf of the British and French Governments for the economic restoration of Europe. Whatever happens elsewhere it is generally assumed that Italy will not benefit if her naval rearmament plans remain obviously directed against Britain and France.

It is also understood that the measures against Jews taken by the new Roumanian cabinet under Premier Goga, will not be so drastic as some people have feared. There is even reason to believe that Mr.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

## Service Guards Low Income Dollar Value

### Consumers Service Seeks to Get Information for Poor Man

### Lists Objectives

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A new consumers' protective organization, devoted especially to safeguarding the dollars and pennies expenditure of the low income family, was formed here today under the sponsorship of Dr. William Trufant Foster, author, economist and head of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, with the backing of a long list of persons prominent in national life.

Dr. Foster, giving the name of the new organization as Consumers Foundation, Inc., defined its objectives under these headings:

**Foundation's Objectives**

Research: The foundation plans to stimulate studies in specific fields by competent agencies and to conduct some of the research which is not carried on by other agencies.

Education. Most of the existing information of value to consumer-buyers has not reached one consumer out of a hundred. In many cases the information is too technical to be understood. Because of this, families with incomes of less than $2000 a year suffer most. These families, which compose a large part of the population, Consumers Foundation seeks to aid through educational methods.

Interpretation: A large part of consumer material now available is excellent for teachers and advanced students, but hard reading for most consumers. This material must be re-written for high school students, consumer clubs and councils, as well as for the millions of American consumer-buyers who read newspapers and magazines and listen to the radio.

The organization's board of directors will elect a national council of 100 members, which will have a voice in determining policies and programs and in proposing future members of the board. The national council, as nominated, includes such leaders in education as Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine; Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College; Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University and Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, who is president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Consumers Foundation, Mr. Foster said in an interview, will gather information and interpret its finding in terms of what it conceives to be the consumer interest. It will make these findings available to such individuals, organizations, statesmen and government agencies as seek this information. It will not, however, set itself up as the political representative of consumers. It will not support lobbies in national or state legislatures.

**Balance of Interest**

"The public welfare," he continued, "requires a balance of the consumer interest with the labor interest, the farm interest and the business interest. Toward that end, consumers, speaking through organizations in their control, should have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## *Herald of New Regime for Nanking*

Wide World

**Tao Hsi-shan Reads a Manifesto**

Denouncing the Chinese Government Formerly in Control and Announcing Himself as Head of the Autonomous Commission Which Is to Rule the City Under Japanese Advisers

## War in China Strain on Nations

### China Bowed by Weight Now but Japanese Face Aftermath

**Japan Over China**

Last of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Now that almost half a year has elapsed since the firing of the first shots in the undeclared war that has already brought hundreds of thousands of fatalities it seems clear that both Japan and China have staked all their manpower and resources on this test of national strength. The chance of peace by compromise, negotiation and adjustment had pretty completely disappeared after major hostilities set in at Shanghai in August.

Today both Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are prisoners of circumstances, and of the extremists in their own camps. Assuming that the former believes that Japan's best interests would be served by a generous peace, the terms which he could offer are severely limited by the demands of the army and the popular demand for compensation after Japan's war effort. Assuming, in the same way, that Chiang Kai-shek had lost faith in the possibility of further successful resistance, he would not be able, under present conditions, to conclude a settlement on the mildest terms which Japan might conceivably offer. Such a step would mean, in all probability, political elimination.

**Struggle Goes On**

So the struggle seems destined to go on, in one form or another, until exhaustion and collapse bring about an interruption, if not a permanent stoppage. How have the two countries stood up under the test of war?

As a result of Japan's enormous military, naval and industrial superiority, this test has, of course, been cruelly unequal. Japan's national body as yet has barely been scratched. Total casualties in killed and wounded for the first five months of warfare were scarcely in excess of 100,000, which is about 10 per cent of a year's normal increase in population. Japan's cities are unscathed; its ships sail the seas unhindered; its railway trains run, as usual, on punctual schedules.

Minor hardships and deprivations, of course, there have been. Imported goods are scarcer and more expensive. Business men privately complain of crushing taxes, which do not, however, pay for even part

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### Cupboards Bare For Nanking Cooks

*By the Associated Press*

Shanghai, Jan. 8

Cupboards were so bare in Nanking, China's captured capital, today that the Japanese Embassy cook needed the entire day to gather 10 eggs for a reception to the returning United States Embassy staff.

It was announced that 250,000 Chinese refugees who had lived in Nanking's safety zone since before the city fell Dec. 13 had been permitted to return to their homes.

### Peking Proposes Bank to Stabilize North China Currency

PEIPING, China, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Peking Provisional Government announced today its decision to form a "China joint reserve bank to stabilize and unify currency and remove the prevailing uncertainty regarding paper money."

The Government said the plan had the backing of a "friendly neighbor" (Japan).

An organizing committee was appointed today, made up of the managers of virtually all Peiping and Tientsin government and private banks, including the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Observers predicted that among the first steps the new reserve bank was likely to take would be to peg the local dollar firmly to supersede the national tender which is still the best currency available here.

[A provisional government composed of elderly Chinese statesmen and formed with the co-operation of the Japanese conquerors of North China was proclaimed at Peiping, Dec. 14. The new government called Peiping by its old name of "Peking."]

### Four-Year War Hinted

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported today that Premier Prince Konoye had sought an understanding with his cabinet to continue the war against China for four more years.

A four-year replenishment plan, Domei, said, was being worked out along that line for presentation to Parliament.

The program was described as calling for the closest co-operation of industrial, economic and financial interests with stress on the development in co-ordination with the six-year national defense plan, details of which have not been disclosed.

### Britain Reveals Fresh Obstacle To World Trade

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 8—Plans for stimulation of world trade, drafted by former Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium at the request of Britain and France, have emphasized anew the close connection between political and economical problems.

M. Van Zeeland, with a large as-yet-unpublished portfolio figuratively under his arm, passed four hours yesterday discussing his plans with Prime Minister Chamberlain. It is believed that the resumption of international lending is one of the significant proposals which played an important part in the discussion.

But it is here that a grave problem enters. It is framed in those same financial circles in London which would welcome extension of international loans as a means of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

## Work Starts On Anglo-U.S. Trade Treaty

### Hull Formally Announces Plans to Negotiate Pact Immediately

### Hearing Date Set

#### Entire British Colonial Empire Involved in Move Getting Under Way

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Preparing to set the keystone in the arch of his trade agreements program at a time when closer trade relations with Britain carry a vital implication of closer political relations as well, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today announced formally the intention to negotiate an Anglo-American trade agreement.

With the announcement he made public a list of 348 articles the tariffs on which the United States will consider reducing during the course of the negotiations, and 67 more articles which are now on the free list and which presumably Britain has requested shall continue to so remain.

The extraordinary number of articles involved bears out predictions that in working for this agreement the greatest single onslaught of the entire Hull trade program will be made simultaneously on the old Smoot-Hawley high tariff schedules, the British Empire system of trade preferences, and world trade barriers in general.

American tariff protected interests whose goods are not mentioned on the list are assured that no reductions on the tariffs affecting them is contemplated. Those whose products are named are given until February 19 to submit in writing any observations or objections they may wish to make to reduced tariff rates.

**Hearing Date Set**

Formal hearings to be conducted by the committee on reciprocity information are set to begin on March 14. Individuals or interests wishing to be heard at the hearings must submit briefs before February 19 and also submit a request to be heard.

Secretary Hull emphasizes, in making public the list of 348 tariff schedules, that this does not mean that all of these will necessarily be reduced. Rather they are the tariffs with which the United States Government is today prepared to bargain in exchange for concessions in the British market. What changes are made will depend both on the results of the hearings and on the negotiations. The unstated implication is that the list represents for the most part the tariffs on which Britain has requested reductions.

The list of British tariffs which the United States has requested be reduced in return is not, and will not, be made public until the agreement is concluded. Such a list was submitted to the British Government in the initial stages of the discussions on the proposed trade agreement. It is contrary to British practice to make it public. However, it is understood that it includes many important agricultural products including wheat, fruits and meats, reduction in the British excise tax on tobacco, and fixing of cotton on the free list.

**Apply to Colonies**

Concessions granted to the United States will, under the terms of today's announcement, apply to the entire British Colonial Empire with the exception of the self-governing dominions and India. A list of the colonial possessions affected shows that not only the market of the United Kingdom itself, but also of 51 separate colonies is involved. This fact, coupled with the length of the tentative American concession list, discloses the determination of Secretary Hull that no matter how superficial some of the preceding trade agreements may have been, this one, if concluded, will be a major development toward freeing world trade.

It will be followed by a similar announcement looking toward a new and more extensive agreement with Canada. The original intention to follow it also by negotiations toward agreements with other dominions has apparently been temporarily dropped. While the British agreement will open up new outlets for American agricultural products less favored in previous agreements than industrial products, dominion agreements could not prove to be of much help to American agriculture. With elections coming on this year and great incipient opposition developing against the trade program in agricultural regions, political pressure has been brought to bear against early action on dominion agreements beyond the one with Canada.

**Extraordinary Range**

The list of articles covers an extraordinary range of products involving machinery, prepared foods, textiles, leather goods and ceramics. The following selection indicates its scope and variety: paints, china, anchors and chains, household silver, both solid and plated, electrical equipment of all kinds, motor trucks, automobiles, internal combustion, steam and turbine engines, safety razors and blades, tobacco machinery, textile machinery, prepared fish of many kinds, biscuits, jams, cotton textiles, linen textiles, woolen textiles, knitted goods, shoes and leather goods—and opera hats.

In making public the list State Department spokesmen lay empha-

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## Intimate Message From Washington

### America's Plaint 'I Want to Be Alone' Changes to 'Hey, Where Do I Come In?'—Foreign Policy Shifts

***By the Monitor's Washington Bureau***

Washington, Jan. 8

The extent of the fundamental reorientation which has taken place recently in American foreign policy is disclosed for the first time by the succession of events of the past week which should be weighed soberly not only by all Americans, but also by the nations which have included in their aggressive calculations the assumption that the restraining influence of the United States could be ignored.

On Monday, President Roosevelt devoted the first page of his annual message to Congress to a brief, but highly important survey of the world situation in which he linked the cause of peace with democracy and warned Americans that they are not safe from the treaty breaking and warlike proclivities of the anti-democratic nations.

On Tuesday, he sent a budget message to Congress which included a $995,000,000 provision for national defense in which were significant and large increases in all items concerned with improving the immediate preparedness of the fleet—money for more enlisted men, for repairs to the fleet, for improvement in the fleet, for fleet supplies—as well as $143,000,000 for new construction. And before this message was read in Congress he let it be known that within a very few days he would send a special message asking Congress to add considerably to this arms program.

**A Notable Sequence**

On Thursday, the President conferred with several of his most trusted foreign affairs advisers including Ambassador-at-large Norman H. Davis who is still smarting from the treatment he received at Brussels at the hands of Italian delegates and Japanese observers. On Friday, he saw Mr. Davis again, and on Friday, Secretary of War Harry Woodring delivered a speech in Kansas City, Missouri, which deserved much more attention than it got generally in the press. It was written with the advice of the State Department. It was a full orchestral development of the brief theme which the President played on Monday. It named the aggressors by name, and it called for the unbridled use of American influence to halt the tide of aggression before it gains fatal momentum.

Today, we have announcement of trade agreement negotiations with Great Britain which means a strengthening of the political as well as economic ties between the two most powerful democracies.

Taken together, these developments, in whole or in part, reveal the results of the terrific impact which two recent world events have had on Washington.

First was a cable which Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Saito sent to his colleagues in Brussels during that conference. It informed the Japanese observers there that under no circumstances would the United States take any action involving a risk of war to restrain Japan in China. The Japanese delegates delightedly conveyed this information to almost everyone at Brussels, and it came to the ears of the American delegation promptly. Probably no ambassador of a great power has been so humiliated as Mr. Davis was at Brussels following that incident. This is important. Second was the bombing of the Panay on Dec. 12.

**Rumblings to the South**

Add to these incidents concerning America's position in the Far East, the growing political activity of Germany and Italy in South America and you have the reasons why American diplomacy has been rudely shaken into a belief that its assumed isolation may not be as real or fundamental as heretofore believed.

The reaction has been swift and vigorous. In the diplomatic field, it has produced an unexpected movement toward alignment with the democracies. Both the President and Secretary Woodring have struck this note so vehemently as to have roused a flutter of veiled alarm over the cables from London where the ideological division of the world into democracies and dictatorships is not yet admitted. Assistant Secretary of State Hugh Wilson, the leading opponent in the department of this conception of the world, is being sent off to Berlin where he will no longer have any influence on developing foreign policy.

Domestically, it has produced the first aggressive campaign undertaken by the Administration to educate public opinion on foreign policy. The Ludlow Amendment is to be crushed impressively on Monday, if possible. Every effort is being made to get public opinion behind the exercise of American moral and perhaps even economic influence against aggression.

And the Navy is to be strengthened and expanded to an impressive degree. Already there is much talk of the desirability of being able to take a defensive position simultaneously on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Washington has been alarmed and aroused. The remaining question is public response to the new tone of foreign policy. If there is adequate support, the aggressors will not be able in the future to discount American influence.

### 2000 Insurgents Yield at Teruel After Long Siege

MADRID, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Spanish Government said last night that 2000 Insurgents who had been barricaded in Teruel had surrendered under arrangements initiated by the International Red Cross.

For 17 days they stood against Government guns, fire and dynamite in guerrilla warfare, from building through the narrow and twisting streets of the old provincial capital, 160 miles east of Madrid.

A reinforced Insurgent army outside the city fought in vain to rescue them. The rescuing army itself was encountering trouble—230 Insurgents were captured during the battle about Muela de Teruel, outside Teruel, the Government said.

The capitulation was in sharp contrast to a previous dramatic siege—when about 1700 Insurgent troops and their kin were rescued by comrades after nearly 10 weeks of Government siege against their fortress, the Toledo Alcazar, in 1936.

With capitulation of the main Insurgent body within Teruel, the Government appeared definitely in control of the strategic salient, which had been a menace to Government at Valencia and the eastern coastal territory.

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## *Of All Things . . !*

### *'Wrong Number, Please!'*

LONDON (AP)—George Bernard Shaw rates telephone operators above actors and actresses in diction and enunciation.

"There are dramatic schools all over the place; and yet today all professions speak better English for public purposes than the dramatic profession," the playwright said in a message to the annual meeting of the Association of Teachers of Speech.

In addition to the "wonderful telephone girls," Mr. Shaw listed the clergy, politicians and lawyers as being superior.

"The only technically perfect speaker" of Victorian days was Queen Victoria herself, who, he said, "some of our worst stage gabblers would probably describe as a ham elocutionist."

### *Rusty Old Debt Paid*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MUNCIE, Ind.—A payment of an old debt was made during the holidays by an anonymous writer when H. B. Allman superintendent of the city schools received a letter postmarked Muncie which stated: "Enclosed money is owed to Muncie schools. Debt is more than 10 years old. Sorry about this." The envelope contained three $10 bills.

The money was credited to a miscellaneous account in the special school fund. Neither the superintendent nor the school board members have been able to determine the particular debt which has been paid.

### *Putting a Punch in Lunch*

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Lowell Mellett, former Washington, D. C., editor, went to the phone when informed Washington was calling. A friend asked: "How about having lunch with me?"

"I'll be glad to when I get back to Washington," Mr. Mellett replied.

The friend gasped. Not knowing Mr. Mellett was 3500 miles away, he had asked his secretary to get him on the phone.

### Transit Board's End Urged in New York

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—Twenty-three recommendations by the Citizens' Union of New York City will be placed before the Legislature when it reconvenes on Monday after a recess since Wednesday.

One of the chief of these calls for the abolition of the state transit commission, the vacancy on which has just been filled by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman through the appointment of M. Maldwin Fertig. In favoring the scrapping of this body, the Citizens' Union again comes out strongly on the side of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who is against its continuance and who also is expected to ask the Legislature to scrap it.

The union also recommends the enactment of a law to make the proportional system of election optional for all elective local boards, urges the repeal of the teachers' loyalty oath law and goes on record for the naming of appointive jobs from eligible lists prepared under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

The recommendations are contained in an 80-page booklet issued by the union today. In it is embodied a review of the work of last year's Legislature and the union's report on the legislative record of members of the State Senate and Assembly.

# Radio Puts Finger on Floods

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan 8 (AP)—A "model" flood forecasting system, with a "radio finger" on the "pulse" of the rivers to warn of danger, soon will be tested by flood-conscious Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Bogardus, secretary of forests and waters, said yesterday it might be months before the set-up is completed, but that experiments could be made before long.

"We have something here by which we hope to make impossible repetition of the disastrous floods of 1936," he added. "We call it a 'model' because we worked it out with federal authorities to get a pattern which other states could follow."

One hundred stations have been established along the main waterways. These have been designed to register the amount of rainfall. Specially-made gauges are being installed. They will show the rainfall, from which trained observers will determine whether streams are going to swirl out of control.

A radio system, linking all the rivers, will automatically tap out messages, constantly telling of conditions on the streams, the most minute fall or rise. This information will flow into a headquarters station and thus, warnings will be broadcast to the state at large.

Dr. Bogardus said that "the effectiveness of the system depends entirely on intricate studies of past floods. That will take time."

He pointed out that the system would be doubly valuable because most of Pennsylvania's important cities and industrial centers are "relatively close" to headwaters of streams.

The model is only a part of Pennsylvania's long-range flood prevention program, which will cost nearly $100,000,000 and take probably 20 years to complete.

The 1936 flood in Pittsburgh, Johnstown and many other sections of the state caused damage estimated at $147,000,000. It took several score lives.

## *Judge Has Saved The U. S. $100,000 By Not Retiring*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah., Jan. 8 (AP)—Federal Judge Tillman D. Johnson chuckled on his 80th birthday today at his "little joke on the U. S. Government."

He has saved Uncle Sam $100,000 in pensions by not retiring.

Judge Johnson was eligible to retire from his District Court bench 10 years ago on full pay, $10,000 a year. But he continued to work. Nor does he intend to step down now.

"I'll retire when the lawyers who practice before me believe that I am no longer able to keep up my end of the work," he said. "I haven't been able to discover that they think that yet."

"The poorest judge of one's self is one's self," Judge Johnson said. He added, however, that through long experience he is better able to keep his docket "clean" than when he assumed the bench in 1915.

The slight, jurist walks with a quick step. Tennessee born and reared, he served in the Indian service until 1889, when he entered private law practice.

## U. S. and Chile Trade Agreement Signed in Santiago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday the signing at Santiago of a provisional commercial agreement between the United States and Chile.

The two governments agreed to apply to each other unconditional most favored national treatment in customs duties and other matters of mutual trade.

The instrument supplants a similar agreement signed in September, 1931. It is designed to establish formal trade relations between the two countries pending the negotiation of a more comprehensive commercial accord or a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

One provision of the agreement stipulates that Chile will abolish exchange control restrictions affecting payments for American goods as soon as its economic position permits it to do so.

## Windsor and Lloyd George Guests at the Same Dinner

CANNES, France, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, David Lloyd George, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, and Winston Churchill, former British Cabinet Minister, dined together last night as guests of Maxine Elliott, former American actress. The dinner was held in Miss Elliott's chateau.

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## Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

a part in determining economic policies.

"Under present conditions, families of moderate or low income are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their standards of living. Consumers Foundation aims to help them get more for whatever money they have to spend."

Dr. Foster, however, emphasized that the foundation would not compete with product-recommending organizations.

"Immediate consumer problems arise in the spending of income," he said in his announcement, "but consumers are also concerned with getting larger real incomes which are made possible only through increased volume of production of useful goods and services. Consumers Foundation, therefore, hopes to aid in bringing about larger aggregate production as well as to aid each individual family in making the most effective use of such dollar income as it has."

## Social Services Face Lawmakers In Nine States

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—While 1938 is an off year for state legislatures—only nine meeting in regular sessions as compared with 43 last year—matters of social importance are expected to come before those which are now in the act of convening.

Amendments to broaden social security laws, legislation to enable municipalities to carry on low-cost housing projects under the new federal act, the financing of state business, including relief, and civil service extension in state government are some of the major problems facing the state senators and representatives, reports the Council of State Governments here.

During the first two weeks of January, eight legislatures get down to work. They are those of New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Mississippi, Rhode Island, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia. Louisiana's legislature convenes in May. That's all this year, except for special sessions, and no rush of these is expected. Certainly there will be nothing to match the last off year, 1936, when 33 states held 46 such sessions, says the council. It considers the year 1937 as normal, when only seven states called extraordinary sessions, and thinks the present year may be something like that.

**Gaps Must Be Filled**

Two years ago much new state legislation was required to enable the various commonwealths to take advantage of federal social security aid. Now most of the states have approved plans to gear into the Federal Social Security Act. But some gaps still need to be filled.

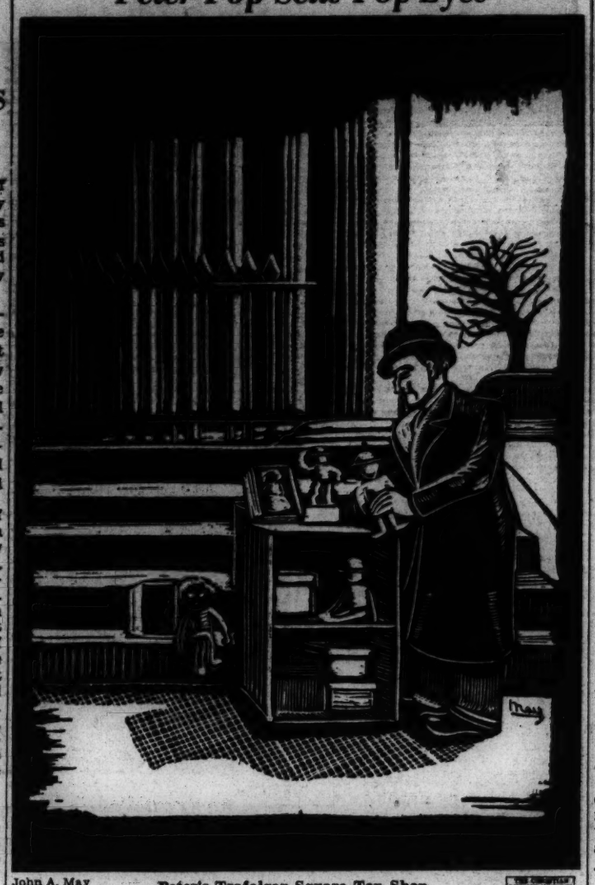
One or two states whose legislatures meet this month lack provisions for aid to the blind, or to dependent children, the council states. Virginia lacks all of the public assistance provisions. In the field of low-cost housing, two states, Mississippi and Virginia, need to pass enabling legislation to permit their cities to participate in the new United States housing program. New Jersey's law is held due for revision, since it permits only a statewide housing authority and does not enable municipalities to carry on housing activities in accord with the federal program.

**Civil Service Extension**

Demand for extension of the civil service in state government are expected to be heard in the legislative halls of Kentucky, Virginia, and South Carolina. Other states are considering co-operation with their neighbors. New York's Legislature is to be urged to bring the state's laws on marriage, divorce, insurance and banking into line with those of other states, while Massachusetts is reported to be considering interstate action for flood control.

But, no matter how busy these nine legislatures may find themselves in 1938, they cannot expect to duplicate the record of the 43 that met last year. That group introduced 55,000 bills into the various houses and actually enacted 17,000 of them into laws.

## *Peter Pop Sells Pop-Eyes*



John A. May — Peter's Trafalgar Square Toy-Shop

## London's Curb Vendors Back

**A Londoner's Sketchbook—X**

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—He is called Peter Pop by the people of Trafalgar Square, after a character in a song. The song actually declares, "Peter's Pop keeps a lollipop shop," while Peter of the Square keeps a toyshop, but that does not matter. The nickname has stuck, and Peter himself is rather pleased. The name is somehow another link with the children he aims to serve.

Peter Pop's toyshop comprises a couple of upturned wooden boxes and quite a quantity of open air. There are no walls to the shop, no windows, and no door. For shop-counters he usese the step of St. Martin-in-the-fields, the church which stands in the topmost corner of the square and the name of which spells both refuge and help for many a jobless man.

Folk round St. Martin's remember the Rev. Mr. Richard Sheppard lovingly, for it was he who made the church a refuge. It was "Dick" Sheppard who helped put Peter Pop onto his feet 18 years ago, and allowed him to use the steps for his "shop," after Peter and his fellows had been moved off the streets of the Strand by the police.

London police help sidewalk salesmen as much as possible, but if too many customers collect they impede the progress of those others who are trying to get somewhere in a hurry (and most Londoners who are not going shopping seem bent on getting to some other end of the town as quickly as possible). So sidewalk salesmen are apt to get moved along.

In recent years, however, the street toy-vendor has come back into his own. Whether or not the police move them along less, or customers no longer impede the progress of other pedestrians, is an uncertain question, but the fact remains that winter sees toys being sold at many a West End street corner.

Winter and the New Year past, most of the toy-sellers move along of their own accord, and take on some other trade until the festival days come round again.

But Peter Pop, by the steps of St. Martin's, remains whatever the season. His pitch is a shop, and you don't go around moving shops. And while he stays he studies the international situation. For international affairs affect Peter Pop's trade. This Christmas he has had difficulty selling one toy in his stock, because it was made in Japan. And the Paris Exhibition helped to empty London of foreigners, on whom Peter depends for much of his summer trade. And currency restrictions leave some foreigners with very little money.

But Peter keeps on. He is quite up-to-date. All his toys are mechanical ones, non-stop railways, loop-the-loop automobiles, walking mice, somersaulting cats, aggressive Popeye-the-Sailor. And, realizing the advantages of catching attention, he always has one or two of his toys performing on the steps. Peter Pop knows his business.

J. A. M.

## The Trade Treaty Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The following salient facts about the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program are pertinent today due to the formal announcement of negotiations for an Anglo-American trade agreement:

1. To date 16 trade agreements have been concluded, with the dates on which they became effective these agreements are with Cuba (Sept., 1934), Brazil (Jan., 1936), Belgium (May, 1935), Haiti (June, 1935), Sweden (Aug., 1935), Colombia (May, 1936), Canada Jan., 1936), Honduras (March, 1936), Netherlands (Feb., 1936), Switzerland (Feb., 1936), Nicaragua (Oct., 1936), Guatemala (June, 1936), France (June, 1936), Finland (Nov., 1936), Costa Rica (Aug., 1937), El Salvador (May, 1937). In addition formal announcement of negotiations with Great Britain, Ecuador and Czechoslovakia have been made. Preliminary announcements of intention to negotiate with Venezuela, Turkey and Canada are outstanding. Similar preliminary announcements respecting Italy and Spain have been made, but in etch ctse negotiations are now inactive.

2. The agreements are negotiated under authority of an act of Congress signed by the President June 12, 1934. As originally written the authority expired on June 12, 1937. But an act of March 1, 1937, extended the authority for an additional period of three years, or until June 12, 1940.

3. The act gives the President authority to reduce by executive order existing tariff rates by a maximum of 50 per cent. In no case can they be reduced by more than half the statutory amount. It also authorizes him to fix articles on the free list. He is expected to obtain compensating advantages in return for the reductions granted to other nations.

4. Benefits extended under the agreements to any particular nation are automatically generalized to benefit all other nations with whom the United States enjoys most favored nation treatment. This applies to all nations except Germany and Australia which have been formally charged with discrimination against American trade.

5. American foreign trade has increased very much since the program got under way. How much of the increase is due to the agreements and how much to American and world recovery is a matter of debate. Proponents of the program point to such facts as that in 1936 trade with 14 agreement countries advanced by 14 per cent whereas trade with non-agreement countries advanced only four per cent. During the first nine months of 1937 trade with the same agreement countries increased by 44.5 per cent while trade with other countries advanced 33 per cent. They argue further that the extension of benefits to other nations under the agreements is responsible partly for increased trade with them, in other words that it has contributed to trade recovery generally as well as with the agreement countries.

6. Proponents of the policy further point with satisfaction to the fact that exports to agreement countries have increased more than exports to non-agreement countries. In other words, that agreements appear to improve the relative trading position of the United States in foreign markets.

The proposed Anglo-American agreement is desired by the State Department because it promises larger improved markets for the American farmer than could be obtained by any other single agreement. Most previous agreements have been with countries agriculturally self-sufficient, which has meant that the agreements were primarily beneficial to American industry. It hopes in this instance to gain important advantages for the American farmer. In return it will expect industry which has benefited from previous agreements to accept some measure of competition from the industrial products of Great Britain.

8. An unexpected and important feature of the prospective Anglo-American agreement is that advantages granted American trade under it will apply in all British colonies as well as in the United Kingdom.

9. In theory, conclusion of the agreement will tend to reduce food price levels in Britain, prices of manufactured goods in the United States, increase the volume of trade between the two countries with incidental gain to transportation systems, reverse the dislocation in the flow of goods to normal markets caused by the Smoot-Hawley tariff act and the Ottawa preferences.

10. According to the economic theory behind the agreements, the whole world would benefit indirectly from extension of benefits accorded in this agreement to other nations and from unfreezing of trade barriers permitting greater flow of goods in trade between nations.

11. In the political sphere, the trade program is intended to prove to the world that the autarchic road which the dictatorships are treading is the road which leads to national starvation while the path of freer trade is the path to prosperity and security and peace. The hope is that the results will make economic co-operation so attractive that the dictatorships will seek achievement of national needs through this peaceful medium instead of through the medium of conquest.

## Hague

(Continued from Page 1)

some cases, ejected them from Jersey City. Assault will be charged in these actions, it was added.

**Papers to Be Served**

Papers in the case will be served on Mayor Hague and his co-defendents, Daniel J. Casey, director of public service; Harry Walsh, chief of police, and members of the board of commissioners of Jersey City through the main office of the federal courts of this district in Trenton. They will have 20 days in which to answer them.

The plaintiffs in the case, besides the Committee for Industrial Organization, are the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.; the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, the United Rubber Workers of America; William J. Carney, C. I. O. director for New Jersey; William J. Traynor, William P. McGinn, Samuel Macri, James P. Sweeney and Daniel J. Foley, field representatives of the C. I. O., and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The complaint describes the action briefly as designed "to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, statute and ordinance, of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States and of rights secured by the laws of the United States providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States and of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States."

**False Accusations Charged**

The list of complaints charges the prevention of free assemblage, false accusations that the Committee for Industrial Organization advocates the overthrow of the United States Government, violation of the Federal Labor Relations Act, unlawful interference with labor picketing, illegal stoppage of the distribution of unionization leaflets, false statements concerning "terrorism" and other similar uncomplimentary characterizations of the Committee for Industrial Organization aims, all manner of threats, a long recital of the extent, distribution and description of various police activities designed to protect Jersey City from the unionization work of the C. I. O. and, finally, a recountal of penalties imposed on officials and sympathisers of the C. I. O. for their activities in Jersey City.

## Work Is Started On U. S.-Britain Trade Compact

(Continued from Page 1)

sis on the potential advantages to the American consumer which would result from tariff reductions on such articles. They claim that whereas in making the Republican tariff of 1930 the concern of the legislators was solely for the manufacturer, now for the first time the interests and well being of the American consumer are being considered in tariff making. It is of course obvious that wherever the tariff is reduced the tendency will be toward lower prices, an objective toward which Secretary Hull has guided his efforts since he took office in 1933 but which has never been generally endorsed by the Roosevelt Administration until recent weeks.

**Red Letter Day**

The announcement is a red letter day for the tenacious Tennesseean at the State Department, who has recognized from the beginning of his freer trade efforts that his program would ultimately triumph or lapse into futility on the issue of an Anglo-American agreement. Around Great Britain and the United States revolve the greatest trading orbits in the world. He knew that unless they could be brought together his efforts could only scratch the surface of world trade. He also knew that if he could fix an Anglo-American agreement as the key stone of his arch that many another country would see in his trade group a club worth joining.

His conception is of a trade organization which will prove so profitable to its member nations that the other nations now attempting to live on the autarchic (self-sufficiency) economy basis might be induced to join in and a bridge be created thereby between the economically satisfied nations and the dissatisfied nations which are the trouble-makers in the world of today. It is his contribution to world peace and one in which he believes with a sincerity and devotion which has marked him out for a greater degree of general respect than any other single man in the entire Roosevelt administration.

His triumph today is all the greater because this formal starting of the machinery towards the Anglo-American agreement coincides with adoption by the Roosevelt administration of a lower price level—anti-monopoly crusade. In other word, the economic theories which Secretary Hull has been preaching from the first, but which were denied in the domestic policies of the administration in the early New Deal days of NRA and agricultural crop control are now for the first time receiving at least lip service among his colleagues.

**Political Implications**

The international political implications of the agreement are also of first importance. Whereas at the outset the Hull program saw freer trade as a means of winning the dictatorships and the dissatisfied nations back into the confraternity of nations—a long range objective which still stands—it also fits conveniently today into a diplomatic picture of entirely different emphasis, although not permanently inconsistent. Economic power is the foundation of military power. Whether the democracies and the peaceably inclined nations intend ever to use their military power to halt the rising tide of aggression is still a debatable prospect. But the greater their potential military power the more cautious the aggressor nations presumably will be to challenge the great democracies.

This factor is fully appreciated in Washington as well as London. Also the corollary is definitely in the forefront that a strengthening of trade ties between the British and American economic orbits increases the mutual interests of the two nations in the preservation of peace and the possibility of increased political co-operation. Thus at one and the same time a trade agreement which would increase the economic strength of each would make them more powerful military factors for peace, and would increase the possibility that in the event of a serious challenge to their mutual interests they would act together against aggression.

In this respect it is known that a major obstacle to such an agreement when preliminary discussions were first opened over a year ago was British doubt as to the degree of even economic support which it could be certain of obtaining from the United States in the event of war. The imperial trade preference system was part of the British Empire war defense system. It was intended to link the dominions more closely to the mother country and make sure of their support in time of need.

But as the international situation has developed during past months American isolationism has been progressively compromised. American interests have been challenged in the Far East and in Latin America by the same aggressive nations who have threatened British interests. Further, the wording of the neutrality act assured Britain that the American sources of essential raw materials would remain available in time of war even if the United States remained neutral.

**Enough to Gain**

Thus it became increasingly apparent that there was enough to gain from the agreement to more than offset the loss which might ensue from a compromise of the imperial preference system. Britain realised that there was greater rather than less security to be found in a trade agreement with the United States, and finally recided to accept the Hull overtures before it was too late.

Compromise of the imperial preference system is involved significantly in today's announcement. It will continue to exist superficially, and where not touched by the prospective agreement. But concessions granted to the United States will in most instances be at the expense of Empire preferences. These now stand at an average of about 10 per cent below the British tariff wall against outside nations. They include a duty of six cents a bushel on wheat which has seriously reduced the British market on American farmers.

To extend some of these benefits to the United States, and other nations enjoying most-favored treatment in the British market, means withdrawing preferences to the dominions. And in return for this the British Government is known to have agreed to give the dominions "compensating advantages" in the form of release from preferences to British goods in the dominion markets. The theory is that the dominions will exercise this recovered freedom to bargain with the United States individually for trade agreements.

These further agreements, except the Canadian, are now moved into the uncertain future. But in the meantime the Anglo-American agreement will go forward swiftly. The British negotiating group will reportedly arrive here and begin negotiations before the formal hearings get under way here. It is assured that no commitments will be made on any particular American tariff until after interested groups have had their day in court at the hearings. But spade work will go ahead in the meantime and as fast as hearings on a particular item are concluded the testimony will be submitted to the American negotiators and consideration of such items will begin.

## Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

### More Deficits

Gone are hopes of immediate balance in the federal budget. The brief, blighted appeals from the White House for reduced spending end in a White House decision that a balanced budget is only a secondary objective.

The Government retains its role of work-maker and feeder of the destitute. It opens another tremendous sluice gate for spending in the armament program. With revenues falling, the budget for the fiscal year 1939 shows a net deficit of $949,606,000. There are also "ifs" that may swell this figure.

The estimated national debt at the end of 1939 is $38,528,000,000.

* * *

National defense estimates soar to $995,214,909 for 1939, from a recent low of $499,900,000 in 1934. Since then the gain has been steady. Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress, with its strong words against dictatorships and treaty violation, explains the new arms drive.

Reactions abroad to the message followed expected lines. Britain, France and the League powers generally applauded the defense of democracy. Italian and German writers regretted America's "blindness to the realities of European politics," or reserved judgment, or deplored the emphasis on divisions among world powers into peace-loving and warlike nations.

* * *

### The Court Again

As it was once said of Charles I, New Dealers might praphrase concerning Mr. Associate Justice Sutherland of the Supreme Court who announced his retirement for Jan. 18: "Nothing became his service on the court, like his two decisions read on leaving it." The decisions unanimously upheld New Deal power policies, rejecting attacks by private power companies on federal loans to municipal electric plants. Mr. Justice Sutherland has been conservative among the conservatives on the highest bench.

Does another Black controversy loom? Or will an appointment be made under circumstances less schismatic in their effects on public opinion? Only one man knows, and he isn't telling yet. But he probably will seek to avoid more political trouble at this time.

The Week in Washington: Page 3.

* * *

### Toward Trade Pact

As preparations for the Anglo-American trade pact progress, a report at Washington summarizes results of the reciprocal pacts already concluded with other countries. In the first 11 months of 1937, total foreign trade gained $1,500,000,000 over the same period in 1936. Imports rose 32 per cent, and were topped by the 36 per cent rise in exports.

Pact Negotiations: Page 1.

* * *

### Roumania

**Is Roumania headed** the way of Yugoslavia out of the French orbit into the Italian and German alignment? The new Goga Government, installed by King Carol in defiance of election results, has sent a message to Rome expressing a hope for closer relations of Roumania with Italy.

**France,** already alarmed by the defection of Yugoslavia as disclosed by public disorders during the recent visit of Foreign Minister Delbos to Belgrade, warns of an arms embargo unless Roumania behaves.

**Anti-Semitic activities** of the Goga Government are multiplying.

The European Diplomatic Situation: Page 1.

* * *

### Advances in Air

**Zeppelins** are scheduled to resume their transatlantic passenger service to the United States next June. The LZ-130, soaring on helium instead of inflammable hydrogen, records another conquest of aviation's few remaining obstacles.

**As plans mature** to evacuate the Soviet Arctic camp from its drifting floe by air, Moscow proposes an aerial expedition to the South Pole.

**The Samoan Clipper** of Pan American Airways reached Honolulu on the 8904-mile return leg of its inaugural flight from Auckland, N. Z. She carried mail and express. Passenger service is scheduled next, from New Zealand to Honolulu, with connections there to the California-Hong Kong line.

* * *

### Quick re-Views

**China:** Japanese push ahead in conquest of Shantung Province. Canton prepares for siege. More administrative complications arise at Shanghai due to Japanese demands.

Japan's Conquest; Last of Series: Page 1.

**Egypt:** Parliament session suspends in disorder over effort of Government to prorogue it.

**Britain:** Sir Robert G. Vansittart becomes chief adviser to the Foreign Secretary and Government, a new post to supervise formulation of questions of international policy. Britain goes on the air with news for Arabian-speaking lands to counter alleged Italian propaganda. Further study and possible changes in Palestine partition plan are announced.

**Spain:** Insurgents claimed capture of Teruel, key city between Madrid and Valencia, but the week ends in apparent Loyalist victory.

## Milk Control Law Upheld

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Sask.—Legality of the Saskatchewan law controlling the sale and distribution of milk was upheld by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in a recent judgment. The court held the act was within the constitutional rights of the Provincial Government as it sought to eliminate abuses in the milk trade.

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# Babies Shine as Quaker Unit Erases Spain's Dirt and Rags

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—A letter received recently from their Quaker relief workers in Southeastern Spain, containing an account of the immediate use to which the last shipment of clothing from Philadelphia had been put, has led the American Friends Service Committee to invite further contributions of shoes and garments—new and used.

The urgent need, according to the committee, is for children's leather shoes, stockings, sweaters and jackets, and for clothing and shoes for men and boys.

**Letter Describes Work**

In her letter, Eleanor Imbelli, an American girl working in Murcia with Esther Farquhar, who is in charge of Quaker relief in that section, wrote:

"I cannot describe how great a pleasure it is to be able to unpack clothes that are clean, new or almost new, and tasteful—that are so attractive that one is tempted to try them on oneself—how great a delight it is to be able to distribute such dresses and underwear to those coming to us ragged and dirty.

"It is always a great problem, that of deciding how one is to distribute and to whom. I decided this time that I would ask each man in charge of a refuge to send me 10 of the neediest young girls over 15 years of age. They came in giggly groups, selected a dress and smiled at the old-fashioned muslin underwear that they would have to make over to suit themselves, but left quite happy.

**Dressing the Babies**

"When mothers came carrying babies in their arms, Consuelo, my helper, took them in hand without any question. A lovely scene took place. She sat the women down on boxes, brought a pail of water and chose a soft, clean rag and asked them to take off the dirty clothes and wash the babies. Then, starting from next to the skin, she handed fresh garment after garment from our new stock and ordered the mothers to put them on, even to pink and blue booties. The babies were transformed. Watching this scene made me think of watching a little girl playing with her doll—there was a similar naive happiness as the mothers professed not to recognize their own children.

"Men came in horribly, shabbily dressed and yet with dignity. One sat down in the very midst of the shoes to try them on and set the others laughing with his funny, good-humored remarks. Three old ladies, dressed in black, entered to be taken care of by a younger woman leading in a fourth blind old lady. With tears in their eyes, they showed me the bareness under their black dresses and thanked me for the lovely white muslin undershirts and nightgowns I had given them, so new and so nicely embroidered. This was the first time anything had been given to them since their harassing flight from Malaga.

**Gipsies Aided**

"Tall gipsy women with their gipsy mates and children, who, contrary to my expectations, of wanting to choose brightly colored things, chose less ostentatiously, even for their children, took their turn, adding a gay little note with their swaying skirts and darkness. Grandmother with a grandchild, and no one else, father with a child, the rest of whose family was lost somewhere, a man alone, a woman alone, and sometimes a child alone."

Miss Imbelli reported that about 250 women received dresses and underwear from that particular shipment from the American Friends Service Committee, and about 150 families, ranging in size from one to 10, received assorted garments—the girls mostly print dresses and the babies various pieces of infant's wear.

About 1000 pairs of shoes have been distributed by the non-partisan Quaker workers in Murcia to men and women, she stated and about 50 men have received complete or partial outfits besides shoes. It was possible to provide only 50 boys with complete outfits and only 20 children with shoes.

Shoes and clothing for shipment to Spain for distribution to refugees of all political parties, may be addressed to the American Friends Service Committee Storeroom, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

## Russians to Relieve Ice-Breaker Crews

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP)—An aerial expedition was organized today to relieve the ice-bound crews of three Russian ice-breakers drifting in the Arctic north of the New Siberian islands.

An unspecified number of planes, commanded by Vassily Molokoff, a veteran Soviet polar flier, were being provisioned to take food to the ships and to remove all except skeleton crews.

The ice-breakers, the Sadko, Malygin and Sedoff, caught in the winter ice jam, have drifted about 250 miles north in the last 10 weeks. They now are in a region never before entered by steamers.

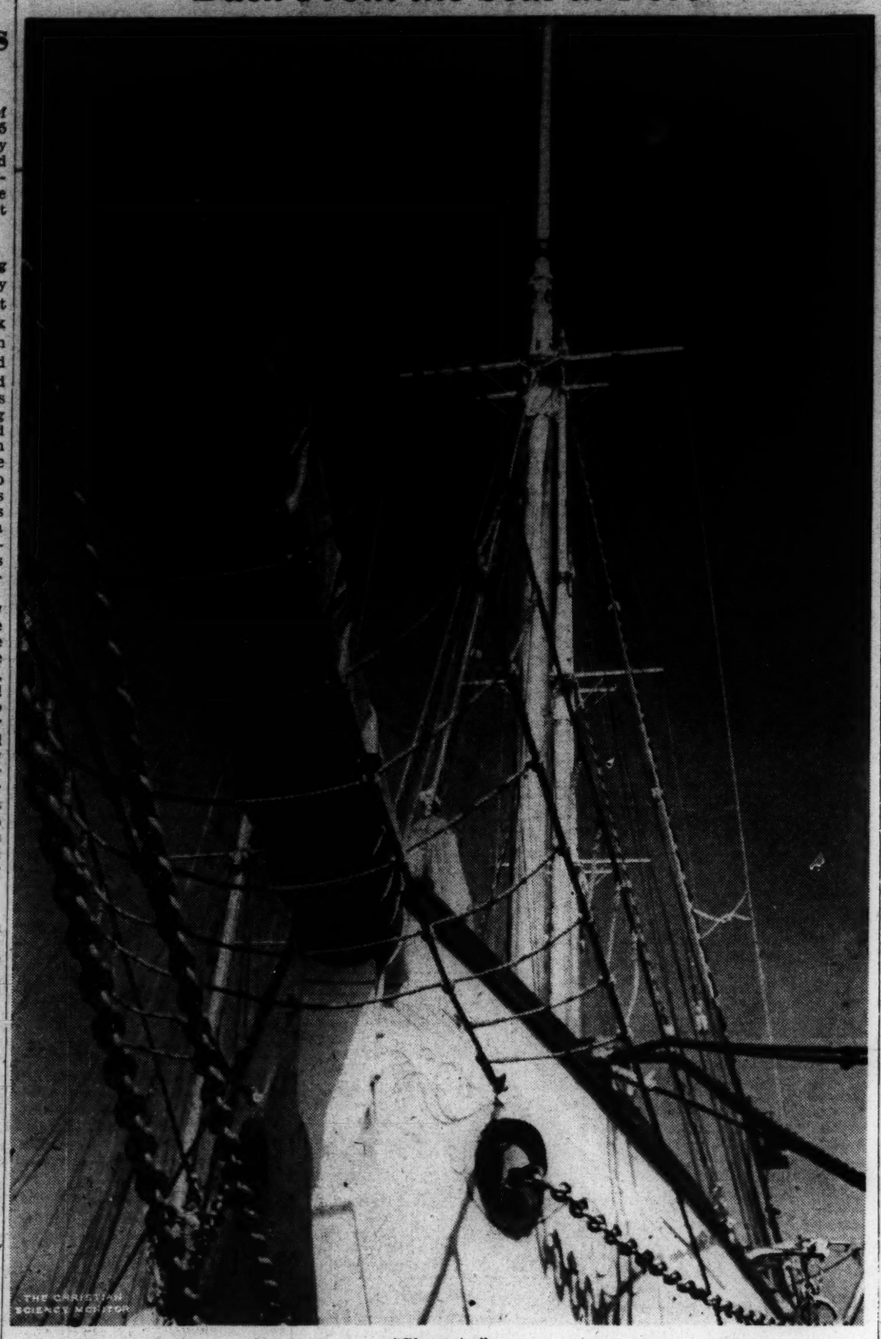
The skeleton crews will spend the rest of the winter aboard the ice-breakers, continuing scientific observations the expedition has been making.

## New Chrysanthemum Grown

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Sask.—A new variety of pearl white chrysanthemum developed in the city greenhouses will be named after Mayor A. C. Ellison, according to the parks department.

## Back From the Seas in Port



"Gloucester"

Photograph by Herbert G. Kehl, Fourth International Leica Exhibit of Candid Photography in New York

## Candid Exhibit Shows Growing Use of Color

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Nearly 300 amateur and professional photographers of the United States and Europe are represented by more than 700 photographs in the fourth international Leica exhibit of candid photography, which opened today in the mezzanine galleries of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, here. About 30 states and 10 foreign countries have contributed to make this one of the most successful exhibits sponsored by the Leica distributors, E. Leitz, Inc. The exhibit will be free to the public daily, including Sunday, until Jan. 23.

Encouraged by the work in color produced by such miniature camera photographers as Ivan Dmitri, Anton F. Baumann and Harold Harvey, many amateurs have contributed examples of their work in this field which indicate improvement in technique over those shown in former exhibits.

This improvement, according to Augustus Wolfman, chairman of the exhibit committee and co-editor of the magazine, Leica Photography, is largely due to the recent introduction of suitable color film and to the mechanical and optical precision of the modern miniature camera.

Commenting on the 75 color photographs shown in the exhibit, Mr. Wolfman said the use of color photographs in magazines and even in newspapers during the past year had sharpened the trend to color photography even among the amateurs.

A general betterment in amateur technique and a growing tendency to greater proficiency in the use of the miniature camera and in turning out the final print by which their work is judged is seen all along the line.

The exhibit covers a great variety of subject-matter, the pictorial approach being emphasized above that of the purely candid. Photographs of children and animals are unusually prominent both as to number and quality, one especially attractive exhibit being a panel by Walter Odenheimer of New York City, which pictures candid camera-wise the emotional expressions of a child from laughter to tears and back again to laughter. Pictures by other exhibitors show babies making faces, pulling their toes, babies in the bath and even in the kitchen sink.

Some unusual pictures of birds in flight are shown by Dr. Anna Platt of New York and Albert Dixon Simmons of Cleveland, while Carl F. Egge of New York shows an attractive snapshot of a bird pausing in flight to take food from a friendly human hand. In addition, there are some interesting exhibits showing dogs, horses and action photographs of fish.

Exploration and travel pictures occupy a good proportion of the wall space in the exhibition galleries, showing the work of Sir Hubert Wilkins, Burton Holmes, Julien Bryan, Mrs. Carl Akeley of the American Museum of Natural History; Commander Attilio Gatti and Mrs. Rose Covarrubias, who took the pictures illustrating her husband's recent book on the natives of Bali. Other pictures at the show call the role of some well known names among the professions, among them Alfred A. Knopf, Manuel Komroff and Lanny Ross.

Patrons of the exhibit this year include many prominent men and women, including Princess Paul Chavchavadze, Lady Suzanne Wilkins, Mrs. Carl Akeley, Roy Chapman Andrews, Henry Goddard Leach, William A. Adriance, Dr. William Moulton Marston, Alfred Knopf, Burton Holmes, Julien Bryan, Cecil Beaton, Lee Simonson, Richard L. Simon, T. M. Cleland, Capt. Carl von Hoffman, Harrison Forman, Pirie MacDonald, Sherman M. Fairchild, Capt. Claude R. Collins and Horst Borhmann.

At the conclusion of the exhibition here, the show will go successively to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Tulsa, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Boston.

## Panama Restricts Fishing; Japanese Face Exclusion

PANAMA, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Cabinet decided yesterday that after Feb. 1 only citizens of Panama would be permitted to engage in commercial fishing in the territorial waters of the republic.

President Arosemena presented the problem growing out of the competition of Japanese and other foreign fishermen against which Panamanians have been struggling unsuccessfully. Informed persons said the action probably would mean cancellation of licenses hitherto issued to Japanese and other aliens.

## Record of Week in Capital

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Jan. 8.

**President:**

Read to the opening session of Congress his message on state of the union.

Sent Congress budget message forecasting $950,000,000 deficit in 1939.

Nominated Joseph P. Kennedy to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Nominated Hugh R. Wilson to be Ambassador to Germany.

Nominated Norman Armour to be Ambassador to Chile.

Nominated Joseph E. Davies to be Ambassador to Belgium.

Nominated Charles B. McLaughlin to be Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Nominated George A. Cook to be a member of National Mediation Board.

**Senate:**

Passed resolution calling upon Department of State to provide information to extent of American capital invested in China.

Adopted a House bill to increase the route milage of the air-mail system from 32,000 to 35,000 miles.

Adopted joint resolution authorizing President to proclaim in 1940 the 400th anniversary of the explorations of Coronado.

Passed a House bill increasing pay for charmen and charwomen in the custodial service of the Post Office Department from 50 to 55 cents an hour.

Passed a bill making $50,000,000 available for seed loans to farmers in 1938.

Unemployment committee heard witnesses discuss co-operation between business and government.

**House:**

Passed a Senate bill to tighten restrictions on the photographing, mapping and sketching of military or naval defenses.

**Supreme Court:**

Associate Justice George Sutherland informed the President he will retire on Jan. 18.

Held power loans and grants of PWA constitutional.

Agreed to review Electric Bond and Share case testing constitutionality of the Holding Company Act.

**Departments:**

WPA announced all persons eligible for unemployment compensation benefits under state laws will be automatically removed from WPA.

National Labor Relations Board refused new hearing asked by Ford Motor Company.

# President Hits Press Subsidy Of Low Mail Rates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—President Roosevelt yesterday pointed out the annual subsidy—in below-cost postal rates—that American newspapers and magazines receive from the Government, and suggested that they clean their own houses.

The Post Office announced later that the total loss to the department for carrying newspapers and periodicals in the last fiscal year was $89,148,809. That is what these publications would have paid had they been charged at the regular pound rate.

Under prevailing cut-price rates, they actually paid $22,525,000. So the net loss, according to the department's calculations, was $66,623,809. The gross loss was divided approximately as follows: $29,000,000 for daily newspapers; $11,000,000 for other newspapers; and the rest among magazines and other periodicals.

Some 26,000,000 newspapers, magazines, and periodicals were included in the subsidy-receiving category, and the weight of their publications carried was 1,335,000,000 pounds. This amounted to one-quarter of the total weight of mail carried by the post office, while the revenues coming from these sources equaled only one-thirtieth of the department's total revenues.

**Free Mail of Congressmen**

No correspondent at the President's press conference was bold or quick witted enough to point out that, according to the same Postmaster General's report from which the foregoing figure came, it is recorded that Congressmen and government departments sent out entirely free mail to the total of $46,000,000. Nor was reference made to the far larger ship subsidy, and nobody was tactless a few minutes later when Mr. Roosevelt himself referred in another connection to the substantial expenditures being made as far afield as Wake and Midway Islands in the interests of a civil aviation monopoly. One reporter did speak of the "subsidy" in activities as the Department of Agriculture furnishes farmers, but without striking sparks from the President.

The Chief Executive had no specific suggestion to offer, except to say with caustic humor that it was about time somebody other than the Government started an ethical reform. His remarks were made fluently in response to a newsman's question, and they fitted closely into his recent critical attitude toward a nation's press.

**The Postal Subsidy**

The correspondent for a paper which has recently been conducting a crusade against the postal subsidy received by newspapers, cited to the President the annual cost of carrying newspapers and magazines above what they actually pay, and asked the Chief Executive if he thought it a healthy thing.

It was distinctly not a healthy thing, Mr. Roosevelt replied, for the Government to subsidize the press. The practice was begun in early days, he said, when roads were bad and it was very difficult for people in small towns and country districts to get news in any form. He recalled that in his youth it was difficult for a Poughkeepsie newspaper to reach the country folk in Dutchess County on the day of publication, and so the Government furnished aid in the dissemination of information through an uneconomic application of postal rates.

But now, said the President, it is possible for people in the most remote districts to get information speedily. He referred not only to better transportation for newspapers and magazines, but by obvious implication to his old friend, the radio.

Asked whether he proposed to take any action about the situation, Mr. Roosevelt said he was leaving that to the publishers themselves.

# Mexican Women Gain Point In Fight for Equal Rights

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican women have gained their first major victory in their battle for equal rights. In a recent meeting, which was the busiest which the Senate has had during this session, unanimous approval was given to Article 34 of the Constitution, which will give political and citizenship rights to Mexican women, enabling them to vote and to hold office. Following passage by the Senate, the bill must be approved by the Chamber of Deputies and by the state legislatures before it becomes effective.

This victory approaches the climax of years of agitating for equal rights by Mexican suffragettes. Their campaign reached its most dramatic phase a year ago when they picketed the legislature, using tactics common to feminists in other countries but employed for the first time here in the battle for equal rights.

**Political Views Change**

At that time legislators expressed themselves as either indifferent to or scornful of the suffragette's campaign but they have since changed their political views, following the active sponsorship of equal rights by President Cardenas.

In his address at the opening of the Congress in September, President Cardenas declared himself in favor of equal rights for women. This is in line with his consistent effort to give women an active role in the national life.

It is only through the co-operation of the women that the government's campaigns against alcoholism, for the decrease of infant mortality, and for the betterment of schools and sanitary conditions, can be realized, the President has said. Accordingly he has urged repeatedly, both in his public addresses and in personal appeals made during his trips about the country, that the women, should take an active part in village affairs.

The greatest opposition to granting women the vote has come from spokesmen who declared that the Mexican woman is essentially reactionary. The cry of this faction has been that she was not "prepared" for the new privilege.

During the discussion preliminary to passage of the bill by the Senate, government spokesmen assailed this argument. The feminists have proved by their aggressive and liberal campaign that they are equipped to function from a liberal bias, it was said.

The gallery was filled with suffragettes during the discussion and when a senator declared that "The Mexican women shoud now join with the men in assuming the historic responsibility for the present and the future of our country," the gallery broke into applause.

It was also pointed out that women may take an active part in the functioning of the National Revolutionary Party, following the recent announcement of the reorganization of the party, made by President Cardenas.

**Vote in Municipal Test**

The day following the passage of the bill reports from Leon, Guanajuato, stated that women had been permitted to vote for the District Municipal Council. This was due to the fact that the state constitution has already granted women's rights and that they had been exercized for the first time in this district.

In the same busy session the Senate approved a bill granting legal status to civil service employees and the creation of a new Department of Public Assistance, both of which bills had been sponsored by President Cardenas.

## Cinderella Tale Told in Reverse In New York Hotel

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The secret of a "modern Cinderella" came out Jan. 6.

The scene: A suite in a fashionable midtown hotel.

Enter: Helga, a pretty, blue-eyed chambermaid.

With deft touches, she quickly made the bed and cleaned the rug, and was dusting the furniture when the room guest returned.

Helga started to curtsy and murmur an excuse. Instead—

"Oh!" she choked, crimsoning violently. "Oh!"

She was, she realized, caught red-handed. For the occupant was a prominent engineer with whom she had dined the night before—without revealing her menial role—in the hotel's exclusive supper-dance room.

Helga had to tell him; then. Yes, she assured him, she's a chambermaid, all right . . . A dozen beds a day . . . Changing towels . . . Fetching linen . . . Listening to guests' complaints.

But Helga, in telling him, couldn't keep a straight face. And then it came out—

Her chambermaid job is the first step in studying for a career as a hotel director.

And at night, when the day's drudgery is done, "Helga the chambermaid" becomes Miss Helga Gundersen, 22, of Oslo, Sweden, daughter of a wealthy engineer who helped design the Detroit River Tunnel—and retires to a costly suite in the same hotel.

## Decontrol of Rent in Britain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Gradual abatement of the operation of the existing rent restriction laws in Britain is advised by the majority of a committee which has been investigating this highly controversial question.

Rent restriction was first brought into effect in Britain during the World War in order to protect tenants from undue demands from the landlords at a time when it was impossible to build new houses in sufficient numbers to meet national requirements.

The measure has proved so popular among workers living in hired houses, that in the 19 years which have since gone by, all efforts made by the landlords to recover anything approaching complete control of their properties—at least in the case of small houses—have been defeated. From time to time, however, the acts have been amended, it being felt that the cheapening of small houses, caused by increased building activity, ought gradually to render superfluous all special measures for the protection of tenants from rackrenting.

The acts at present in force expire in June, 1938, in England and Wales and in May, 1938, in Scotland.

The committee which has now reported has been an expert one presided over by Lord Ridley.

The majority of its members, including Lord Ridley, advise measures which would have the effect of withdrawing in stages such control as still remains so as to bring it to an end by 1950 in England and Wales, while retaining some portions of it for a longer period in Scotland. The reason for this differentiation in the case of Scotland is that the housing scarcity in that country is greater than farther south.

The minority of the committee disagrees with this recommendation on the ground that it would hurt black-coated workers. The minority considers that control of some kind is desirable as a permanent feature of the housing system.

Eleven members have signed the majority report—two of them with reservations. The minority consists of three members.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JANUARY 7th to 15th

# Leading College Hockey Game of the Season at the Boston Garden This Evening

## Harvard Sextet Must Play Best Hockey Tonight

**Line-up at Garden Tonight**

| Harvard | | McGill |
|---|---|---|
| Mechem, lw | | rw, Pidcock |
| Patrick, c | | c, Crutchfield |
| Cutter, rw | | lw, McConnell |
| Jameson, ld | | rd, Dunn |
| Hicks, rd | | ld, Dickison |
| Freedley, g | | g, Tennant |

Harvard spares: Harding, Pope, Roberts, de Rham, Eaton, Stone, Kevorkian, Emerson.

McGill spares: Anton, Palmer, Perowne, Walker, O'Brien, Hibbard.

Game Starts at 8:30 O'clock.

By Leavitt Morris

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

McGill's Redmen, the most talked about intercollegiate hockey team either in Canada or the United States, make their first visit to the Boston Garden tonight as members of the year-old International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League to battle a Crimson six which has yet to show the class it displayed when it landed second to McGill in the standing last season.

Tonight's game, although only Harvard's second league affair and McGill's fourth, will pretty nearly decide the championship. The Crimson earlier in the season appeared like the only team that could cope with the powerful McGill six, but with several of Harvard's key men handicapped by injuries and a complete collapse of its offense, there is plenty of concern among the Cantab followers whether they can muster enough punch to turn back the league champions.

**Have Ability**

Coach Joe Stubbs feels confident that his boys have enough hockey ability and experience to make things interesting for the Canadians. The fact that McGill has romped through the University of Montreal, 9 to 0; Princeton, 10 to 0; and Dartmouth, 13 to 1, thereby rolling up 32 goals in three games, does not disturb Stubbs or his charges.

The Crimson will stick to practically the same line-up that opened against Montreal last Thursday night. While these boys defeated the Panthers, 5 to 1, to win their first league contest, the game was a dull and unimpressive affair. Joe Patrick will center the line of Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter, with Win Jameson and Capt. Traff Hicks playing defense in front of Sophomore Vin Freedley in the nets. The speedy George Roberts will combine with veterans Ralph Pope and Austie Harding on the second line. Francis Eaton, freshman star last year, will center the third unit with Pete Stone and Fred de Rham on the flanks. Al Kevorkian and Gene Emerson will relieve the starting defensemen.

Russ Allen, regular defenseman, will be out of tonight's game because of an injury received against Montreal Thursday. Allen's loss to the Crimson is a serious one and weakens Harvard's defense to a considerable degree.

**McGill Skaters Fast**

McGill comes to Boston with the distinction of being the only college hockey team to beat Harvard in two years and accomplished that 7-to-2 at the Montreal Forum a year ago.

Paul Pidcock, one of the outstanding forwards in college hockey and the spearhead of McGill's attack, will be making his last appearance on Boston ice as far as intercollegiate competition is concerned. Also Gordie Crutchfield, who plays with Pidcock on the first line, will be playing his last intercollegiate game in Boston. He has been an important cog in McGill's attack during the past few years. At right wing will be Russ McConnell, a junior, who this year is the outstanding scorer. He has scored 10 goals and received five assists in three league games.

**High Scorers**

As a matter of fact this first line is probably one of the leading scoring combinations in college hockey. Pidcock has scored eight goals and is credited with four assists, while Crutchfield, who makes the plays at center-ice, has four assists. McDonnell had the best night of the league season against Dartmouth when he whipped home five goals and had one assist. Another good scoring second line is centered by Ronnie Perowne with Bill O'Brien at right wing and Howie Walker at left wing. Walker this year has scored five goals and had three assists while Perowne has scored three goals.

McGill's one weakness this year —if there is to be any weakness pointed out—is in its defense. Gone is Gordon Meiklejohn, star defenseman for the Redman for so many years. It has been a problem for McGill's coaches to adequately fill his post, but in Tim Dunn they have a youngster that has shown to date he has the ability, if not the experience. Dunn is paired with Campbell Dickison. The alternate defense has Andy Anton and John Palmer.

McGill plays its captain, Dave Tennant, in the goal. Tennant is a brilliant net minder and knows how to handle himself against charging forwards.

The game is popularly priced and the advance sale at both the Boston Garden and the Harvard Athletic Association indicates that a crowd of between 8000 and 10,000 will watch the play.

## Harvard Charges the Dartmouths Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

**Left to Right, These Harvard Basketball Players Are: Charley Lutz, Jack Herrick, Fred Heckel, Arnold Litman, Ulysses Lupien, Capt. Vernon Struck, and George Lowman. Herrick, Who Met With a Mishap in the Tufts Game, Will Not Be Available Against Dartmouth This Evening**

## Around the Hub

William P. Kenney, manager of the Prout Memorial Games at Boston Garden three weeks from tonight, will attend the Brooklyn Council K. of C. Games this evening and his observations will have an important bearing on the makeup of the field for the Jan. 29 program here. Heretofore, the Brooklyn meet has been the only curtain raiser before the Prout Games, but this year there will be a New York armory meet on Jan. 15 and Jan. 22, which means that the indoor campaigners should be in mid-season form when they lift the Boston lid.

Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, Don Lash and other headliners who competed in the Sugar Bowl meet last Sunday will be in the Brooklyn games and Kenney will seek entries from the outstanding performers. Lash has already entered the Larrivee Two Mile in the Prout meet, but because he ran so well in the mile event here last year, Kenney will sound him out on the possibility of running that distance again.

Manhattan, Fordham and Columbia have entered their full teams in tonight's Brooklyn games and it is Kenney's purpose to size up the 1938 crop with the intention of selecting the better runners for his local program. Peter L. Waters has announced that Manhattan will send its leading athletes, but naming of entries has been delayed until after tonight's events.

Billy Mullen sends out word that the premiere New England showing of the American League's 1938 sound motion picture, Batter Up, will take place at the Boston City Club, Somerset Street, on the evening of Jan. 14. This showing will be under the auspices of the Boston Park Department, in conjunction with the Boston Red Sox management.

This American League picture, improved each year, has become an annual event on Mullen's ambitious Park Department program. In the past, lack of space has forced those in charge to turn away many hundreds of boys and men who desired to absorb the interesting instructions of major league stars. Tickets can be secured through Mullen at 440 Park Drive, Boston.

Harvard's star sprint swimmers will be sent after an American record in the 200-yard relay at the Crimson pool this evening. The event will feature the annual meet with Greenwood Memorial Club. Last month, in a match against the alumni, the Harvard 200-yard team broke an existing six-year-old American and unofficial world record for the event at 1m. 34.2s., but the mark could not be claimed because only two watches were on the swimmers. Tonight, four watches will check the time.

When Harvard made its disallowed record last month, Don Barker, Fred Griffin, Bill Kendall and Capt. Charley Hutter comprised the team. Against Greenwood, however, Don McKay, a senior, will replace the sophomore Griffin and swim second, with Barker leading off. Kendall swims third and Hutter in the anchor position.

Badminton has found its way into the Huntington Avenue "Y" gymnasium and has become so popular that a Badminton Club has been formed and will hold its first meeting on the evening of Jan. 13. The club will concentrate on technique and practice for a few months, and plans to arrange a schedule of meets in the spring.

The Massachusetts Golf Association announces that the open championship, under its auspices, will be held at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, June 27 and 28. This will be the fourth time that this event has been played over this course. Harold McSpaden of Winchester won the match last year with a 72-hole total of 288. E. R.

## Crimson Cagers Face Dartmouth Five at Hanover

With Jack Herrick, high-scoring center, on the sidelines, the Harvard varsity basketball team opens its Eastern Intercollegiate League season at Hanover tonight against Dartmouth. In the absence of his regular pilot man, Coach Wes Fesler will probably shift Ulysses Lupien from his guard post to center, and start Fred Heckel, reserve forward, in the back court beside Capt. Vernon Struck.

George Lowman and Charley Lutz are ready to step into their regular forward berths. Lowman, incidentally, was fourth on the Eastern League individual scoring list last winter with 117 points.

Harvard finished fifth in the seven-team Eastern circuit during the 1936-37 campaign, breaking even in 12 games. Two of the defeats came from Dartmouth. Other games tonight bring together Yale and Columbia, and Cornell and Princeton.

Capt. Bill Thomas and Joe Cottone will start at the forward berths for Dartmouth, with Roger Dudis at center. The Green captain was third in scoring last year, eight points in front of Lowman. Bob MacLeod, the football star, and Joe Batchelder will cover the guard positions.

## Eastern College Cage Race Opens

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League opens its season tonight with Pennsylvania defending the title it won last year with 12 successive victories.

The opening night will find Cornell at Princeton, Harvard at Dartmouth and Yale at Columbia, winner two years ago and unbeaten in the preliminary campaign. Pennsylvania does not swing into action until next Tuesday when the Quakers journey to New Haven to meet Yale. The schedule:

Jan. 8—Cornell at Princeton, Harvard at Dartmouth, Yale at Columbia; 10—Dartmouth at Cornell; 11—Pennsylvania at Yale; 12—Columbia at Princeton, Pennsylvania at Harvard; 15—Columbia at Cornell, Princeton at Harvard, Yale at Dartmouth; 19—Yale at Princeton; 22—Cornell at Yale, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 29—Cornell at Pennsylvania.

Feb. 2—Columbia at Yale; 5—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 10—Dartmouth at Yale; 12—Pennsylvania at Cornell, Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth; 16—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 18—Cornell at Harvard; 19—Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Pennsylvania, Cornell at Dartmouth; 21—Columbia at Dartmouth; 22—Harvard at Cornell, Princeton at Yale; 26—Dartmouth at Columbia, Harvard at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Cornell; 28—Dartmouth at Princeton.

March 1—Harvard at Columbia; 2—Pennsylvania at Princeton; 5—Columbia at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Cornell; 9—Dartmouth at Harvard, Princeton at Columbia; 12—Cornell at Columbia, Yale at Harvard, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

## Quist Brings Initial Triumph to Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 8 (AP)—Adrian Quist today defeated Gene Mako of California, 6—3, 7—5, to give Australia the first victory in the triangular tennis matches among Australia, United States and Germany.

Don Budge, American national singles champion, bowed to Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany for the second time in a fortnight, but with no reason to cause any complaint from the customers. The German ace won 6—4, 8—10, 12—10 after a terrific tussle.

The Australian combination of Quist and young Jack Bromwich decisively defeated von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, the German doubles team, 6—2, 6—1.

Germany won the triangular contest with four rubbers, 10 sets and 85 games. United States was second with two rubbers, five sets and 69 games. Australia finished last with two rubbers, five sets and 59 games.

**National Hockey League Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **American Division** | | | | | | |
| Boston | 14 | 2 | 5 | 91 | 40 | 30 |
| Rangers | 11 | 3 | 7 | 59 | 39 | 25 |
| Chicago | 6 | 3 | 11 | 35 | 49 | 15 |
| Detroit | 4 | 4 | 14 | 34 | 61 | 12 |
| **Canadian Division** | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 10 | 5 | 8 | 72 | 57 | 25 |
| Americans | 10 | 4 | 8 | 48 | 41 | 24 |
| Canadiens | 8 | 6 | 6 | 54 | 50 | 22 |
| Montreal | 7 | 1 | 13 | 35 | 51 | 15 |

**Games Tonight**

Rangers at Toronto.
Boston at Canadiens.

**Games Sunday**

Canadiens at Detroit.
Toronto at Rangers.
Montreal at Chicago.

## Apache Thriller Part of Follies Garden Program

When Walter Brown presents the unique and colorful Ice Follies at the Boston Garden next week, Wednesday through Saturday, one of the feature acts on the 22-event program will be the sensational "Cafe de l'Apache" dance on skates, as presented by Everett McGowan and Ruth Mack.

In the summer of 1936 this pair appeared for 16 weeks as the headline attraction at the Dallas Centennial Exposition's skating show, with their famous Paris underworld thriller the climax of their act. Performed under color spotlights, this number has been accepted with popular acclaim on the Ice Follies' tour.

Everett McGowan is not a new name in the skating world. At his home town, St. Paul, he is often called the "Jim Thorp" of skaters because of his versatility on the blades. First an amateur and then a professional, McGowan was a world-famous speed skater. Later he turned to hockey as a defense man, going as high as a contract with the New York Rangers. From hockey he turned to figure and acrobatic skating.

Ruth Mack was formerly a roller skating star, but under McGowan's coaching she became equally proficient on ice.

## Olympics Tackle St. Jacques Six In Garden Rink

The Boston Olympics will be at full strength for the first time this season when they meet the St. Jacques hockey team from suburban Montreal in another Provincial league game at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon. The face-off is scheduled for 2 p. m.

Both teams will be seeking their first league victory. St. Jacques has a group of boys that are capable of turning out a winning brand of hockey.

On defense, St. Jacques has two rugged individuals in the persons of Paul Gagnon and Guy Guilbault. Gagnon played for the Grand'Mere club of the Eastern Canada Hockey League before joining the Joliette club in the Provincial league last year. His running mate, Guilbault, was with Verdun of the Montreal senior group before he went with Joliette. This pair caught St. Jacques management's eye a year ago and they were induced to join the team.

Coach Hago Harrington of the local club will be able to call on his entire squad, for everybne is fit and ready to go. Big Junie Stubbs has shaken off his leg injury and will be paired on the defense with the aggressive Art Smith.

George Ford, Pual Guibord, the veteran Frankie Spain, and Junie Allen, all scoring threats, will see plenty of service tomorrow afternoon.

## Kovacs Looms As Surprise Threat In Biltmore Play

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Out of the West today came a long-legged young protege of the great Donald Budge to challenge Bobby Riggs' right to play Bitsy Grant in the Miami Biltmore tennis finals.

Pre-tournament observations were nearly unanimous in putting Riggs, the nation's No. 2 player, against Atlanta's mighty atom, Grant, in the finals tomorrow. But along came young Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., who squared off against Riggs in the upper bracket semi-final today, and then observers were not so sure.

The six-foot three-inch Kovacs, with a crackling backhand, caught the spectators' fancy when he polished off George Toley, conqueror of sixth-seeded Charley Harris. They became more enthusiastic when he put out Arthur Hendrix, seeded No. 5.

Kovacs is just beginning his big push in the men's division after earning a national No. 2 junior ranking. Just turned 18, he lost to Joe Hunt in the national junior finals last summer, but beat Hunt later in a Pacific coast tournament.

Kovacs attributes at least a portion of his success to Budge, who more or less took him under his wing three years ago. The rest of it he attributes to his coach, George Hudson of the Berkeley Tennis Club.

Aside from his junior laurels, he won the men's singles in the Ohio and Wisconsin state tournaments.

Grant entered the finals by trimming Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 9—7, 3—6, 7—5, yesterday.

**Bobby Rowe Fined $150**

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8 (CP)—Fred (Cyclone) Taylor, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, said yesterday he had fined Bobby Rowe, manager of the Portland Buckaroos, $150 because he "refused to accept the official referee, Mr. Bill Shaver, for the game in Vancouver, Dec. 27, between the Portland Buckaroos and the Vancouver Lions." Taylor said Rowe would also be required to pay the referee who took Shaver's place, on the basis of the latter's salary.

**Bees Release Bob Smith**

President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees announced yesterday that Bob Smith, veteran right-handed pitcher and coach, has been given his unconditional release. The prexy tried, without success, to locate Smith as a minor league manager. Last season the veteran appeared in only 44 innings, spending most of his time on the first base coaching lines.

**International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League**

**Games Tonight**

Montreal at Dartmouth.
Queen's at Princeton.
Toronto at Yale.
McGill at Harvard.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**A Few Words on Lawn Tennis**

If anyone wants to start a discussion regarding lawn tennis, or any other sport as far as that goes, let him bring up the subject as to who was the greatest player in said sport. There are few phases of a sport which will draw out so many different ideas as that one, and it is really surprising to find that there are so many arguments that can be brought forth to prove a point in favor of this athlete or that. And as time goes on and the field from which to choose becomes larger and larger, the arguments are bound to become still more intense with less chance of really deciding the question. Even now there are very few persons who can recall having seen the first of the British tennis champions who began playing for the title back in 1877, and when one has to make comparisons based on what he has heard or read about former players, there is bound to be considerable discussion as to the relative merits of the players. Then again changes under which the game is played must be given due consideration.

Wide World

W. T. Tilden 2d

**United on Tilden**

It was, therefore, with much interest that the selections of the "First Ten" men tennis players of the past 17 years, made by H. Ellsworth Vines and Frederick J. Perry, were received by the public. Here are two players well qualified to pass on the relative merits of the players of that time. They are two of the very best themselves, and they have seen or played against the men that they selected for the honor. That both should have agreed on William T. Tilden 2d as the greatest of them all is not surprising. Tilden, in his day, was unquestionably the best in the world, and he reigned for several years. It is the writer's opinion that one could go still further and rate him as the greatest men's singles tennis player of the present century, if not of all time. In his prime he stood out above the rest of the field as much as did W. Renshaw, Jim Pim, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes, Richard D. Sears, William A. Larned, J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Vines, Perry and J. Donald Budge in their day.

**Stood Out in Their Day**

And speaking of the old-timers, one must remember that the conditions under which they played were far different from those of the present time. The equipment used and even the courts themselves were nowhere near as conducive to high-grade tennis as those of the past 25 years. And yet the tennis played by some of the men of those early days would give one plenty of grounds for claiming that were they playing under the same conditions as prevailed when Tilden was at his best, they, too, would have to be given serious consideration when picking the first man in a First Ten. How I would like to see such players as Jim Pim, the Dohertys, Larned, Wilding and Brookes play Tilden when each of them was in his prime. They were the standouts of their day, and if it were only possible to have them meet under the same playing conditions, it is my opinion that there would be little to choose between any of them. It seems to me that one will pick the following for a "First Ten" of all time: William T. Tilden 2d, Anthony F. Wilding, William A. Larned, Hugh L. Doherty, J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Frederick J. Perry, H. Ellsworth Vines, W. Renshaw and Richard D. Sears.

**Quarterback Benefits Most**

Without taking the football down from the shelf where we had carefully deposited it for the winter, we would like to say just a rather belated word about the changes made in the rules of the game. From a spectator's point of view, they will have no appreciable effect. In fact, about the only person who will get much benefit out of them is the quarterback. Moving the ball in 15 yards instead of 10 from the sidelines is going to give him more space in which to operate and making the fourth-down pass into the end zone the only one to be counted as a touchback gives him more freedom in calling for that play when near the opponent's goal line. Both will also strengthen the offense at the expense of the defense, something that many of the coaches wanted.

## Hockey Dribbling Here and There

More than usual interest will be taken in the National Hockey League games tonight with Bruins at Canadiens and Rangers at Toronto.

Bruins and Rangers are top teams in the American division of the N. H. L. standing and Canadiens, Toronto and Americans are battling for honors in the Canadian group.

The Toronto-Ranger affair tonight is the first of a home-and-home series. Tomorrow night the same two meet on New York ice. Canadiens also play tomorrow night, battling the Detroit Red Wings at Detroit.

Red Dutton's Amerks can do nothing about the Canadian group race over the week end except to watch the results since they are not scheduled to play either tonight or tomorrow night.

Maple Leafs are likely to be "keyed" up for these two games with Rangers. They lost to the Bruins last Tuesday, 6-3, and again by the same score to Montreal, Thursday. That is not satisfying to Toronto fans and the Leafs will be out to redeem themselves tonight and tomorrow night.

In Montreal tonight the Bruins will make their third attempt to whip Canadiens. In the two games played to date this season the Canadiens have beaten the locals and the Frenchmen are the only team of players in the league that the Bruins have not scored at least one victory over.

Detroit will have a better than even chance to extend its only winning streak of the season to three games tomorrow night. The Canadiens will have a hard battle with the Bruins tonight and then have to journey to Detroit for tomorrow night's affair. Detroit won and tied in its last two games and will be here at the Garden on Tuesday night.

Boston University recovered from its defeat at the hands of Dartmouth to trounce the Brown sextet, 8-1, at the Boston Arena, last night. Al Carvelli scored four goals and an assist and Gerry DesRosiers scored one goal and four assists.

Bruins continue to struggle along with only 14 men against their opponents' 15. Manager Art Ross will continue to play with 14 as long as possible or until the return of the injured Milton Schmidt. The latter was expected to join the team in Toronto, Jan. 22, but late news yesterday revealed that he will be back in Boston Wednesday and may play sooner than expected. W. M.

## Bushnell Starts Well In New College Task

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Asa S. Bushnell's first experiment as executive director of eastern intercollegiate athletics proved a success yesterday when representatives of 26 schools in a few hours arranged schedules that in the past have taken weeks of negotiating.

The youthful head of the newly-formed organization turned the men loose in a big room in a mid-town hotel and in four hours they came out with nearly complete 1938-39 schedules for every intercollegiate sport except football, gymnastics and rowing.

Football games several years hence were discussed.

Next year's schedules for rowing and gymnastics already have been completed. None will be released, however, until approved by the various universities. In attendance at the meeting were:

Col. Jacob Deevers and Capt. Eugene Harrison, Army; John Harmon, Boston College; Dr Fred Marvel, Brown; C. O. Overend, Carnegie Tech; Reynolds Benson, Columbia; James Lynah and H. S. Goodshall, Jr., Cornell; William A. McCarter, Dartmouth; Jack Coffey, Fordham; H. Gabriel Murphy, Georgetown; W. J. Bingham, Harvard; T. J. McCabe, Holy Cross; Henry W. Clark, Lafayette; Nelson D. Kellogg, Lehigh; Commander A. C. McFall and Capt. E. W. McKee, Navy; William H. Cowell, New Hampshire; E. S. Parsons, Northeastern; H. Jamison Swarts, Pennsylvania; E. D. Schott and Neil Fleming, Penn State; James Hagan, Pittsburgh; Kenneth Fairman and B. N. Dell, Princeton; George Little and Harry J. Rockefeller, Yr., Rutgers; A. B. Nixon, New York University; Malcolmn Farmer, Yale; L. W. Andreas, Syracuse; Earl Yeomans, Temple, and Harry W. Stansbury, West Virginia.

**Maroons Bid for Smith**

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (CP)—Montreal Maroons disclosed yesterday they had bid $7500 for the services of Hooley Smith, veteran National Hockey League center with New York Americans. Club officials said that up to last night they had received no definite answer from the league-operated Amerks on their purchase offer for Smith, a former Maroon player. National Hockey League President Frank Calder had told the Maroons the bid would be considered.

## Former Olympic Champions Named For 1940 Games

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, today released the nominations received by him from the various American sport governing bodies for membership on the 1940 Olympic Games Committees for boxing, gymnastic, modern pentathlon, cycling, water polo, women's swimming, field handball, women's track and field, weight lifting and wrestling.

Included among those named are many former Olympic champions and officers of athletic associations and colleges.

This makes a total of 27 games committees released by President Brundage who is in New York City to attend an important meeting of the executive committee of the American Olympic Association at the New York Athletic Club today.

**Boxing Committee**—A. A. U.: James J. Richardson, Portland, Ore.; Roy E. Davis, Chicago; Charles H. Brennan, Detroit; Charles L. Diehm, New York; L. N. Bloom, Cleveland, and Eugene Driscoll of Somerville, Mass. N. C. A. A.: Capt. E. J. McGaw, U. S. Army; Commander O. O. Kessing, U. S. Navy; I. F. Toomey, Calif. Aggies, Davis Calif.; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; Tom Carruthers, University of Virginia, and Claude A. Simons of Tulane University.

**Gymnastic Committee**—A. A. U.: Roy E. Moore, New York; Charles Gevecker, St. Louis; Herbert G. Forsell, Dorchester, Mass.; Dr. Adolph H. Picker, Baltimore; John H. Glattfelder, New York, and G. I. Kern of Cleveland. N. C. A. A.: D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago William Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles; E. C. Younger, Temple University; Seward C. Staley, University of Illinois; Charles W. Graydon, Fieldston, N. Y., and Roy E. Moore of New York.

**Modern Pentathlon Committee**—A. F. U. A. Capt. Richard W. Mayo, Honolulu, T. H.; U. S. R. A. Capt. W. R. Hensey Jr., U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; A. H. S. A. Major Frank L. Whittaker, Washington, D. C.; N. C. A. A. Lieut. Col. William C. Rose, Honolulu, T. H.; Capt. George W. Smythe, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; A. A. U. Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, and one to be named later.

**Cycling Committee**—National Cycling Association: Harold Dibblee, New York; Walter Simonsen, Chicago; Frank Semcer, Newark, N. J.; Al Krushel, Buffalo; Hans Ohrt, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Henry Hambacher, Bloomfield, N. J.

**Water Polo Committee**—A. A. U.: Leslie A. Henry, Los Angeles; John Curren, New York; Perry McGillivary, Evan Van Camp, both of Chicago; John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh, and Herbert D. Holm of Boston. Six names to be submitted by the N. C. A. A.

**Women's Swimming**—A. A. U.: Miss Charlotte Epstein, New York; Miss Katherine Dunnett, Cincinnati; Ada Taylor Sackett, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Ione Muir Cambridge; Mrs. Aileen Allen, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Harris Van Aken, Schenectady.

**Field Handball**—A. A. U.: Dietrich Wortmann, New York; Aaron M. Frank, Portland, Oregon; Reynold Oeschler, Chicago; Fritz Wendt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Renz, Rye, N. Y.; and Racine Thompson, Chicago. Six names to be submitted by the N. C. A. A.

**Women's Track and Field**—A. A. U.: George H. Vreeland, Newark, N. J.; Dee Boeckmann, Chambersburg, Penna.; Mrs. Catherine Meyers, Maplewood, N. J.; Miss Maude McEvoy, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Irene Sands Jones, San Francisco, Calif., and James Roche of New Haven, Conn.

**Weight Lifting**—A. A. U.: Dietrich Wortmann, New York; Mark H. Berry, Llanerch, Penna.; Emmett Faris, Cincinnati; Dr. C. M. Wheeler, Portland, Ore.; Jere Kingsbury, Los Angeles; and Arnold Schlemann, Baltimore.

**Wrestling**—A. A. U.: George M. Pinneo, Sheldon, Ill.; George N. Mehnert, Newark, N. J.; Louis R. Ardouin, South Gate, Calif.; W. F. Bailey, High Point, N. C.; Axel Nordquist, Brooklyn, N. Y., and George L. Listman, Boston. N. C. A. A.: Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Cambridge; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Henry Stone, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; W. H. Thom, Indiana University, and E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

## Jack Summers Takes Squash Racquets Title

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Jack Summers, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association's open invitation tournament last night when he defeated Ben Pope, burly professional of the Metropolitan Club of Pittsburgh, 17—15, 15—3, 15—9 in the final round.

The M. I. T. coach displayed a sparkling all-around game as he came from behind to win the first game after the 220-pound Pittsburgher had come within one point of taking it. Summers then swept through the next two games as he ran his rival ragged trying to return his low side-wall shots and completed the match in 25 minutes.

Pope, three-time runner-up for the national crown, including 1931 when he also bowed to Summers, exhibited his best shots in the first game when he led 10—6, 12—8, 10—10 and 15—14. Summers, however, came back to win the next three points and the game.


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# Sino-Japanese Conflict Seen Heavy Strain to Both Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

of the war expense. The substantial sum of two and a half billion yens has been tacked on to the growing national debt and represents the financial bill for war operations so far. There has been some rise in prices without a corresponding increase in wages and salaries. On the other hand, employment, as is usual in time of war, is abundant. And Japan has not yet been subjected to a strain that seems in any way calculated to break down the traditional attitude of unquestioning support of the Government's war measures.

**Organized for War**

During my trip I have often been asked by Chinese whether the war was popular in Japan. My regular reply was that it was difficult for a foreign observer to say with any assurance and that anyway the question, from a practical standpoint, was of minor importance. For few people excel the Japanese in ability to obey without any awkward questioning.

The Japanese conscript not only knows where he must go when he receives his mobilization notice, but how he must act, what words he should say, what gestures he should make; and this applies equally to his parents, his wife and all the members of his family. So far Japan has sustained no setback serious enough to disturb this calculated behavior pattern of a nation organized for war in the highest degree.

Very different has been the test which China has been obliged to face. Its shipping has been swept from the seas; its largest cities have been the targets of bombing planes; its main railway lines have been severed. In the North the Japanese armies have occupied an area three times the size of Japan proper, with a population about equal to that of Japan. The Chinese have seen their greatest industrial center, Shanghai, reduced to a mass of ruins (so far as its Chinese sections are concerned). They have seen the flower of the Central Government Army, after a heroic resistance which will be a subject of pride to Chinese for all future generations, crushed under a relentless weight of shells from the guns of invaders who were equally brave and far better trained and equipped for modern warfare. They are faced with imminent financial crisis.

**Prospects in China**

In view of these circumstances it seems probable that it will be China rather than Japan that will first experience some kind of visible internal convulsion and upheaval. I did not meet any educated Chinese either in the North or in Shanghai who was willing to admit the possibility of surrender; and that some Chinese, in some form, will continue resistance over a long period of time is, I think, almost certain.

But both the personnel of the nationalist leadership and the character of the resistance will most probably change appreciably in the near future.

Already there has been a rush among the wealthier and softer figures in Chinese Government and business circles to seek the security of Hong Kong. Leadership in the difficult months ahead will obviously pass to Chinese of more resolute spirit, who will not shirk the dangers and hardships of what may prove to be a long trek from one city to another in the vast interior of the country.

**Guerrilla Warfare**

After the experience of Shanghai it is also unlikely that the Chinese will resort on such a large scale to positional warfare, where Japanese superiority in artillery and aircraft gives them such an overwhelming advantage. The key to successful military operations would rather seem to lie in the flexible tactics of guerrilla warfare, with baffling retreats over territory better known to the Chinese than to the Japanese, swift raids on stragglers and outposts, attempts on lines of communication. Such a type of warfare would yield no spectacular victories. But if it were carried on long enough on a large scale it would tend to wear down Japanese patience and endurance and make it almost impossible for the invaders to exploit the territory which they might occupy.

Chinese nationalists, with whom I talked, professed confidence that the national government would remain intact, with minor shifts, and would continue to accept the leadership of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. While General Chiang is an uncommonly astute master of Chinese politics and may well retain his ascendancy in a large part of Chinese territory so long as he continues to resist, I am personally inclined to believe that two fissures may appear in the Chinese body politic before much time has elapsed.

China's increased unity during recent years has been a product of material as well as of moral forces. A moral bond: determination to oppose Japan to the last ditch, still remains. But many of the material ties that were binding the country have been loosened, if not snapped. The Central Army has been smashed, the air force, a potent means of bringing defiant local warlords to terms, has been largely destroyed; the outlook for the centralized financial system is precarious, to say the least.

Nanking, the new capital which was the visible symbol of China's unity, is under Japanese military occupation. It will be surprising if some measure of disintegration does not set in, if there is not a slackening of the allegiance of some of the more remote provinces to the Central Government, which is already scattered, with some of its ministries in Chungking, others in Hankow and Changsha.

**Communist Tactics**

The Chinese Communists may be the cause of another split. These men are past masters of guerrilla tactics, which they employed during 10 years of civil war. Both their social ideas, which, incidentally, have been watered down a good deal and now emphasize more equal land distribution and progressive social measures, rather than violent revolutionary upheaval, and their military tactics are likely to appeal to a country that is likely to become embittered and radicalized by the defeats and sufferings of the first phase of the war.

If there is any ground for the rumors of Soviet aid with airplanes and of the existence of a school for training pilots in Urumchi, in Chinese Turkestan, where Soviet influence is predominant, a new factor for enhanced Communist prestige may be indicated. Because of China's size and absence of communications and the absence of any nucleus of revolutionary industrial workers, an out-and-out seizure of power by the Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, over all China seems improbable. But their weight in the loose coalition of Central Government forces and provincial warlords seems destined to grow.

**Problems for Japan**

China's crisis will probably become manifest in the near future and under the direct impact of the prospective Japanese advance deeper into the country. Japan's greatest difficulties are likely to come after the large-scale fighting is over. A thoughtful and well informed Japanese told be that Japan would face a 30 per cent cut in the standard of living after the end of the war. This is certainly no hopeful guaranty against post-war social unrest. The easiest part of Japan's task has been to show what every informed observer could easily have anticipated: the superiority of its military machine to China's.

Assuming that there is no foreign military intervention in the situation, I am inclined to believe that Japan's greatest difficulties will begin after the fighting is over and after Chinese organized military resistance has been fairly well crushed. It will prove far easier to win the war than to win the peace, to drive the present Chinese Government from Nanking than to create a satisfactory alternative regime, to occupy Chinese territory than to develop and exploit it profitably. The military issue of the present conflict is not necessarily the last word in the long range Sino-Japanese conflict.

## Protests at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8 (AP)—Cornell S. Franklin, American chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, protested strenuously today to Japanese Consul General Suemasa Okamoto against Japanese manhandling of International Settlement police.

A member of the French police was struck today in the second International incident in two days, Japanese soldiers trained guns on French troops in the French Concession for an hour.

After two British soldiers were beaten yesterday the British commander, Maj. Gen A. P. D. Telfer-Smollet, protested to Japanese authorities, warning that a recurrence might lead to "gravest consequences."

French officials were said to be considering a formal protest against today's incident.

[In Paris, however, a Foreign Office spokesman said France was "not alarmed" by the "incident."]

Chinese press reports, meanwhile, said wharves, the railway station and public buildings had been destroyed by Chinese forces at Haichow, Kiangsu Province, eastern terminus of the Lunghai trunk railroad, carrying out China's "scorched-earth" policy of leaving the Japanese only ruins.

## Thoreau's Walden Pond

Walden Pond, a small body of water near Concord, Mass., became famous through the writings of Henry David Thoreau.

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# *Twenty Thousand Miles by Air to Visit 20 Countries*

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — The Correspondent With Actual Ticket, Movie Camera, and His Route

# Monitor Writer Is to Tour South America by Air

(Continued from Page 1)

office, there will be more than 80 days for work or sightseeing on land.

Starting at Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 28 from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, the NBC broadcasts will continue at Buenos Aires; Santiago de Chile; Bogota, Colombia; Guatemala; and Mexico.

Presidents and leaders of thought will be brought to the microphone to give the latest "Views and News of South America." Brazil's new corporative state will be explained from the inside. Hispanic America's culture—too little known by the general public, the continent's majestic scenery as seen from the air, and its vivid, varied peoples, will be brought intimately to radio listeners.

En route, articles will be dispatched by cable or air mail to the Boston headquarters of the Monitor. The final summation of facts gathered from the entire trip, with such conclusions as may be based on these facts, is reserved for two series of articles in the Monitor. The first is entitled: "Latin America: For New World or Old?" It is scheduled for May 2 to May 14 in daily articles. "Meet South America," in six articles, runs from June 6 to 11.

**Mightier Than the Pen**

Typewriter, microphone, and motion picture camera—these are the enlarged tools of public information available to the correspondent. Two of them, portable typewriter and camera, are part of the baggage, and the microphones are waiting at six key points. It may be that some of the news motion pictures taken will be so "hot" that they will be rushed by plane to the United States. In any case, they will record the color and movement of one of the most scenic and timely regions in the world.

No more can Hispanic America be relegated so largely to the background while headlines flame with the doings of Europe, Africa, and Asia. For years forces have been at work south of the muddy Rio Grande and across the blue Caribbean, forces now thrusting Hispanic America's nations into the full, swift current of world events.

In Hispanic America the major tensions of modern society—fascism, communism, international capitalism, the struggle for emancipation of economic serfs—meet and clash. The future of an area more than twice the size of the United States, and embracing a population of 105,300,000, awaits the outcome.

**Empires to Be Built**

It is an area rich in all the things land-hungry nations desire. It has nitrates, copper, rubber, foodstuffs literally to burn, and more, it has empires yet to be populated. Who shall use those resources, and who shall build those empires?

Ever since independence was won from Spain and Portugal, something over a century ago, Hispanic America has followed the star of national integrity, escaping political absorption into any empire. Yet economic, social and political forces from outside have grasped constantly at its rich resources, and sapped many of them, repeating in modern form the exploitations of gold-greedy Conquistadores.

Brazil's adoption of a corporative state with at least a Fascist flavoring has dramatically and suddenly awakened the world at large to the vast potentialities—possibly for world peace—in South America. The most significant world news trend of 1937 was the emergence and solidifying of the Fascist-authoritarian-imperialist bloc, reaching at the end of the year even to Japan. Every member of that bloc—Italy, Germany and Japan—has for years been seeking to win Hispanic America away from its New World moorings. Are the nations of Hispanic America heading into or out of the anti-democratic lineup?

**Larger Than the U. S.**

Picture this: A continent whose largest nation, Brazil, has more area than the continental United States by 248,721 square miles, or the combined areas of the 13 smallest states. In other comparisons, Brazil is larger than the United States by 200 times the area of Rhode Island, 3½ times the area of New England, or five times the area of New York State. Hispanic America is a "Europe in America," both in the number of its nations, and in its racial and cultural heritages. Yet it is something more, for Hispanic America shares deeply in New World aspirations.

Taken as a whole, and despite some exceptions, the area is rich in resources, sparsely populated, and almost undefended except by the Monroe Doctrine, recently enlarged to include mutual pledges of devotion to the independence of all the American nations. The nations of Hispanic America have needed foreign capital and still welcome assistance from outside in developing raw materials, but of late there has been manifest a new determination to become more self-sufficient.

The picture so rapidly sketched provides a backdrop for South America's role in today's crucially evolving drama of the nations. It is no wonder that land-hungry and raw material-hungry dictatorships of the Old World have long sought to court this rich prize from its historic moorings. Those moorings are summed up in the Monroe Doctrine, in British and American capital investments, and in Hispanic America's devotion to the New World order.

**Still Front Page News**

Regardless of the direction taken by Hispanic America at this turning point in world history, the facts, so far as they can be established, are front page news:

If Hispanic America is becoming more sympathetic toward the types of government worked out in Fascist Italy, National Socialist Germany, and Imperial Japan, the entire conception of the Monroe Doctrine and the American peace system may be due for severe testings.

If Hispanic America is drawing closer to the United States and to the conception of popular self-rule with its corollary of organised peace, the reports of drift toward the fascist world bloc may prove unfounded.

Finally, if Hispanic America, instead of taking either of the above courses, is pushing farther along the path of self-reliance, then another vital chapter of national achievement is being written, and the fascist or communist drift is negatived.

It is quite obvious that distinctions as clear as the above cannot be drawn with finality. All three tendencies certainly are at work, simultaneously. Different nations of Hispanic America retain their freedom of action, for there is no political unit known as "South America."

**Setting Pace for Future**

The most this survey can do is to establish as many facts as possible by drawing on every available source, and let the conclusions emerge from these facts.

But on "Take Off Day" there are more immediate and more romantic interests than political and economic facts. Although the primary purpose of the trip is as serious as world affairs themselves are in this "mystic mid-region" of uncertainty between peace and war, one cannot fly over all of the Americas without awakening adventure.

It will take months to be ready for anything like conclusions about the economic and political trends of Hispanic America as a whole. But en route the traveler will see, and hear, and pick up the rhythm of strange lands and exotic peoples, as on previous trips to the Far East and to Europe.

How different were those trips! On one there were nearly two months of shipboard, and the seven seas. There was travel on sampans in China, and swung on the shoulders of Chinese carriers in one of the springy mountain chairs on the way to interview Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, when he was in refuge on the sacred mountain of T'ai Shan after leading his unsuccessful revolt of 1933 against Japan in Chahar.

**Outdoing the Birds**

There was flying, too, but never so far. From Boston, utilising always the established air lines which are available to any traveler, the route leads over American Airlines to New York. Then by Eastern Air Lines to Miami, and by Pan American Airways clipper ships to Rio de Janeiro. From Rio a shift is made to Pan American's new 21-passenger land planes for the run to Buenos Aires, passing over Ignassu Falls and stopping over in Paraguay. Then to Montevideo; later over the Andes to Chile by Pan-American-Grace, and up the west coast to Cristobal, Canal Zone, with three side trips into the high Andes en route.

The Central American run brings the traveler back into Pan American land ships as far as Brownsville, Texas, with many stops on the way. Braniff Airways fills the important link from Brownsville to Dallas, Texas, where American Air Lines picks up for the home stretch.

It would be nice to feel that many friends among Monitor readers were going along, and they will be kept supplied with periodical accounts of experiences along skyways and byways of the Americas in and on the air.

So ends the introduction to the "Log of the Hispanic Clipper." The next installment will be written on a portable typewriter somewhere in flight. For now, "Até outra vez," if you've been brushing up on your Portuguese for Brazil; "A bietôt," for French-speaking Haiti; or "Hasta la vista," if you content yourself with Spanish, spoken in the rest of Hispanic America. In any language it is just, "Until our next."

## *Peru Names Hull For Nobel Prize*

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Ministry announced last night that it had nominated Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1938.

Its statement said in part:

"In acting in this manner, the Peruvian Foreign Office wished to attest its highest appreciation of the great services Secretary of State Hull rendered to the promotion of world peace and especially for his most valuable contribution to the policy of American solidarity which, during Roosevelt's Administration, attained notable, special prominence."

The statement said Secretary Hull's name had been proposed to the Norwegian Parliament for the prize.

[Secretary Hull was sponsored by a number of Latin-American countries for the 1937 Nobel Peace Prize, which was awarded last November to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. The peace awards are made by a committee elected by the Norwegian Parliament.]

# Europe Found Nearer Peace In Trends of the New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

Goga was not altogether displeased when Britain and France this week politely called his attention to Roumania's obligation to the Jews under the minority treaty, thus enabling him to tell his countrymen that too blatant anti-Semitism would antagonise Britain, whose friendship is desired by practically all Roumanians, except perhaps Cornelius Codreanu and the Iron Guard. Almost all Roumanian parties, however, are pledged to reduce the power of the Jews in the economic life of Roumania, particularly in rural districts.

The British demarche on behalf of the Roumanian Jews coincided in point of time with publication of a dispatch sent to the Palestine High Commissioner announcing definite modification of British policy toward the Jewish home. Thus, though Britain felt obliged to reduce the scope of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, she has definitely shown that she sympathizes with Jewish difficulties in other parts of the world.

**Estonia Restores Democracy**

Democracy admittedly holds the whiphand over totalitarians in the economic sphere and has just had heartening re-enforcement in a political direction, namely the return of Estonia to the democratic path after a brief period as a dictatorship.

Inauguration of a new democratic constitution took place there Jan. 1, the prime mover in the matter being the "dictator" himself, Konstantin Päts. From the moment he was placed in supreme authority, he began to work for the restoration of parliamentary government.

Estonia's action is all the more significant in view of its proximity to the Soviet Union whose maneuvers are so often declared to necessitate authoritarian methods in much larger and seemingly less vulnerable countries.

In another of Russia's neighbors, Roumania, the political situation is gradually clarifying after the unexpected outcome of the elections just before Christmas. The new Premier, Octavian Goga, has given official assurance of his intention to maintain old friendships—which means the retention of cordiality with France and the Little Entente.

**Concessions From Italy**

Still, a certain leaning toward the Rome-Berlin Axis is inescapably apparent. This, however, has led to some misconception surrounding Premier Goga's promise to recognise Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. What has happened is that Roumania apparently has traded recognition for political concessions from the Italians. It is understood that Premier Goga has received Italy's promise not to encourage Hungarian revisionist tendencies at the conference of the Rome Protocol powers which opens Monday in Budapest.

Palestine also has been in the news during the past week through the inauguration of new Arabic radiocasts from London as a counterblast to the Italian Bari station which has been sending out anti-British news in Arabic for several years.

The second day's Arabic news bulletins from London contained a summary of an article by Virginio Gayda of Italy, including a statement that British policy is "obscure, degenerate and hesitating."

The Arabs have a sense of humor which will appreciate not only such items as this, but also the fact that a considerable proportion of the Arab radio sets with which they are now listening in on London were donated by the Duce.

## Zeeland

(Continued from Page 1)

improving trade condition. Yet they ask:

"Can the money of democracies be loaned to authoritarian states, which would use these funds primarily for rearmament and aggression?"

There are two major sources which financial circles believe might provide the funds for such loans. On one hand, they might be made available through the Bank of International Settlements. On the other hand, portions of the large exchange stabilization fund which exists in Britain, France and the United States might be used.

But it raised the immediate question whether the British Government, for example, can divorce financial from political considerations which alone might assure that butter, and not guns, would be supplied to now hungry peoples.

The question of Germany's demand for colonies in tropical Africa also arises and here it is suggested that there might be some such arrangements as, for example, an international development company wherein authoritarian states could participate so as to share on equal terms in raw produce while avoiding difficulties inherent in any absolute transfer of territory and native population.

## Reich Cool to Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Jan. 8—Former Premier Paul van Zeeland's world trade restoration proposals, which he discussed with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain yesterday, though not known here in detail, will be unwelcome to Germany should they attempt to link economic with political problems as a basis in future discussions, it is declared in well-informed circles here today.

The value of a properly prepared European conference is admitted here, particularly if it were to consider such issues as the establishment of an international exchange equalization fund similar to that now existing between the United States, Britain and France; the supervision and organization of trade exchanges, and the lowering of tariff barriers and elimination of foreign exchange difficulties.

But, according to opinion current here, should any attempt be made to link these economic problems with certain political implications, then Germany would not co-operate.

This is merely reiteration of the standpoint which this country has consistently adopted since it felt itself a strong, independent power—namely, that the size of its armaments, its demand for return of the colonies lost in 1919, and its policy in Central and East Europe are its own concern, however much they may cause unrest among other nations and so continue that international distrust which is held the major obstacle to world trade recovery.

# British Anti-Japan Drive Gains

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 8—The movement here to boycott Japan appears to be gathering impetus. The chief British political and trade union organizations spent all day yesterday at their London headquarters discussing what can be done. They decided to press this question at the forthcoming joint gathering of Socialist and trade union internationals in Paris.

British labor appears to be becoming united in demanding a ban upon the selling of goods or lending of money to Japan. It not only urges the British people to refrain from purchasing Japanese goods, but is also considering the question of a labor boycott upon an international scale to support such action, if possible, but there is some difference of opinion as to how far this is feasible, especially in British ports, the general view being that the real responsibility rests with governments. All hold, however, that it is quite possible to bring effective pressure to bear upon Japan.

Meanwhile, a widespread series of public meetings supporting a boycott has been organized in the United Kingdom by the League of Nations Union and the international peace campaign associated with Viscount Cecil. A peace campaign is also being pushed by a group of artists and writers who approach the question from a publicity standpoint.

## Holiday in Georgia Honors President

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP)—The birthday of President Roosevelt was proclaimed Jan. 6 as a legal holiday in Georgia. Both Houses of the Legislature adopted resolutions asking for the holiday. Gov. E. D. Rivers issued the proclamation. "It is the desire of these bodies," the resolution said, "to assist the President of the United States in his humanitarian program."

Oh-Boy!
Yes
Colonial is good Bread
LEE BAKING CO., ATLANTA

Specialty Sports Shop
Cashmere Sweaters from Scotland
Rich's
ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GA.
Watch for Davison's January
Bell-Ringer Sales
Desirable Merchandise at Definite Savings
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

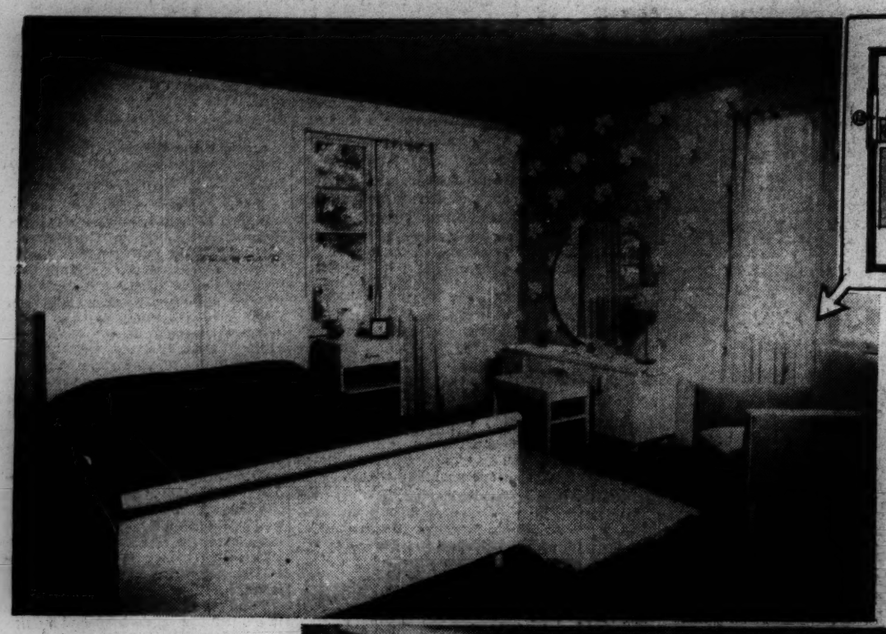
ATLANTA
A Feature of Sears
January White Sale!
Launderite Sheets
79c
Regularly $1.20
Sizes 72x108, 81x99-in.!
Good and strong . . . 64 threads to the inch each way. Woven from long staple cotton and bleached a snowy white.
Other Sizes Proportionately Low Priced.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

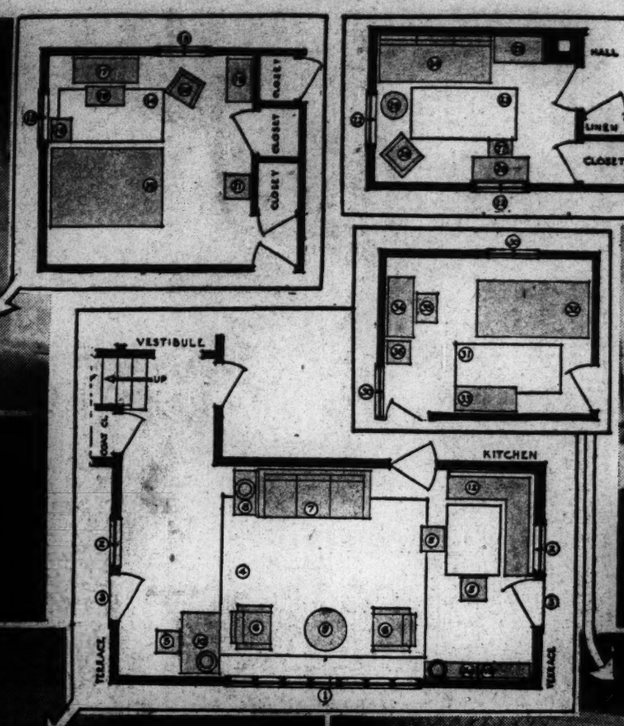
Antiques
Architecture

# Home Building and Furnishing

*A Saturday Page*

Decorative
Arts





**Bedroom No. 1 Furnishing List**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | Curtain material 10 yards @ $.50 | $5.00 |
| | Rods @ .72 | 1.44 |
| 14. | Rug 3' x 6' | 8.95 |
| 15. | Double Bed | 29.50 |
| | Springs | 12.50 |
| | Mattress | 21.50 |
| | Bedspread | 6.50 |
| 16. | Night Stand | 16.50 |
| 17. | Vanity table with mirror | 54.50 |
| 18. | Vanity Bench | 15.00 |
| 19. | Chest of Drawers | 46.00 |
| 20. | Chair, upholstered | 25.00 |
| 21. | Chair | 18.00 |
| | Lamps, Vanity | 4.75 |
| | Night Stand | 3.85 |
| | Total Cost | $268.99 |

**Living-Dining Room Furnishing List**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Curtain materials 11 yds. @ .90 | $9.90 |
| | Brackets and Rods | 1.38 |
| 2. | Window Blinds, including stair window | 12.75 |
| 3. | Door Curtains and Rods | 5.00 |
| 4. | Rug 9' x 12' | 25.00 |
| 5. | Three Chairs @ 11.50 | 34.50 |
| 6. | Lounging Chairs @ 47.50 | 95.00 |
| 7. | Sofa | 74.50 |
| 8. | End Table | 19.50 |
| 9. | Coffee Table | 26.50 |
| 10. | Desk | 37.50 |
| 11. | (a) Utility Cabinet | 26.50 |
| | (b) Bookcase | 21.50 |
| 12. | Seat Cushion | 5.00 |
| | Lamps: Bookcases & Desk 2 @ $5.00 | 10.00 |
| | End Table | 4.85 |
| | Bowl Dining Table | 2.95 |
| | Total Cost | $412.33 |

**Bedroom No. 2 Furnishing List**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22. | Curtain material 7 yards | $4.50 |
| | Rods @ .72 | 1.44 |
| 23. | Rug 3' x 6' | 8.95 |
| 24. | Daybed and Pillows | 44.50 |
| 25. | Chest of Drawers | 32.50 |
| | Mirror | 8.75 |
| 26. | Desk (Vanity Base) | 35.00 |
| 27. | Chair | 8.75 |
| 28. | Chair, Upholstered | 25.00 |
| 29. | Table | 12.50 |
| | Lamps Floor | 3.95 |
| | Table | 2.95 |
| | Total Cost | $298.79 |

**Bedroom No. 3 Furnishing List**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30. | Curtain Material | $2.45 |
| | Rods @ $.72 | 1.44 |
| 31. | Rug 3' x 6' | 8.95 |
| 32. | Single Bed | 22.00 |
| | Springs | 12.50 |
| | Mattress | 12.35 |
| | Bedspread | 7.45 |
| 33. | Dresser | 30.00 |
| | Mirror | 9.75 |
| 34. | Desk (Vanity Base) | 30.00 |
| 35. | Bench | 7.75 |
| 36. | Chair | 9.75 |
| | Lamps One | 1.45 |
| | One | 1.35 |
| | Total Cost | $152.69 |

**Kitchen Furnishing List**

(Room not shown)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37. | Curtain material | $2.60 |
| | Rods 2 sets @.25 | .50 |
| 38. | Gas Range | 51.50 |
| 39. | Electric Refrigerator | 114.50 |
| | Total Cost | $169.10 |

## Furnishing a Five-Room House for $1215.22

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Two weeks ago there appeared on this page an article about one of the five experimental or model houses built in 1936 on the Housing Research Campus of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. As explained then, this project has been conducted with an extremely careful analytical record of costs in every detail. Also, the schedule for checking of costs will continue for years, as observers note the expenditures for upkeep and repairs.

As no home is ready to be occupied until it is suitably furnished, this house was carried on to the occupancy point, by allotting $1200 for furnishing. That work was assumed in this case by the Editors of the Ladies' Home Journal. By them it was turned over to Eleanor LeMaire, a well known interior decorator of New York City, who planned the furnishings close to the stipulated budget.

A full description of this job and the cost and placing of every item involved is contained in a copyrighted bulletin issued by Purdue University, August, 1936. From this we have permission to quote as follows, and to reproduce the room plans and interior views which appear here.

**Blue Is Dominant Color**

"Blue was selected as the dominant color note throughout the house because it is a receding color and gives an effect of space—a most desirable quality in the small house. While pure blue is used in some instances, in others it is used as a component to obtain another color such as blue-white or blue-green. Though blue is a cold color as well as a receding color sufficient warm harmonious colors have been combined with the dominant color to provide a warm cheerful quality to the interiors.

"Bedroom No. 1 combines blue with a color, which has been called Rosalea, obtained by mixing white with yellow and orange or vermilion. The walls of the corner intended for the vanity dressing table were covered with wallpaper having a blue background and a floral pattern of blue, gray and cream. The ceiling is painted Rosalea and the seats of the vanity bench and the side chair are covered in material of the same color. The lounging chair is upholstered in gray with Rosalea seams. The rug is light blue and white; bedspread, dark red or fuchsia; and the window curtains Rosalea and white. The furniture is of princewood finished in light natural color.

"The living room walls are painted in broad areas of blue-white, light blue, and dark blue with the door and window trim painted the same color as the walls. The ceiling is painted light blue. The disposition of the wall colors with respect to light direction is such that the actual difference in color values are not overly apparent.

"Since the living room serves the dual purpose of living and dining, the dining corner was painted dark blue to set it apart from the remainder of the room. A plain dark blue rug was selected as the floor covering. The upholstery of the sofa in two shades of blue with a small amount of yellow in the pattern forms a transition from the dark blue of the rug to the light blue of the wall. The same idea is repeated in the window hangings. The lounging chairs are upholstered in rust and cream-white and are made with linoleum arms and adjustable backs. The furniture is finished in a warm tone of brown. Color accents are obtained in the lamps, which are of wood painted white and red, and in the bright yellow upholstery of the dining chairs and the cushion of the dining seat.

**Turquoise, Yellow and Brown**

"Bedroom No. 2 was designed with a color scheme of turquoise, yellow, and brown. One wall and adjoining portions of two others and the ceiling are painted turquoise. The balance of the wall areas are painted yellow. The rug is dark brown and the curtains brown, yellow and white horizontal stripe. Furniture is natural finished ash with dark brown pull handles on the drawers of the chest and desk. The studio couch is upholstered in a brown fabric having a geometrical pattern. Two pillows are bright yellow and the third is like the couch. Chairs are upholstered in plain turquoise color fabrics. A reading lamp and a small lamp which can be used either as a desk or wall lamp complete the accessories that could be included.

"One wall and the ceiling of Bedroom No. 3 are painted light blue. The other three walls are covered with blue, white and red diagonal patterned wallpaper above a dark blue dado. The rug contains two tones of blue and white; the curtains and bedspread are white trimmed with red and blue. The furniture is natural finish light oak with bright red upholstered seats on the chair and bench.

"Red-orange and yellow are the dominant colors used in the kitchen. The walls, ceiling, and door and window trim are painted cadmium yellow. The linoleum floor, base board and trim of the kitchen cabinets are red-orange, the cabinets being cream-white. A red and white cross bar material was used for the window curtains.

"The bath and toilet rooms have their walls and ceilings painted white; plain dark blue linoleum covered floors; and white plumbing fixtures. Peach color oil silk was used for the window curtain material.

"Walls and ceilings of the stairwell and second story hall are painted blue-white. A light blue blind shades the large window near the stair landing. The coat closet of the first story is painted blue-white and the bedroom closets blue, white and Rosalea in harmony with the rooms they serve.

"The budget of $1200 was an arbitrary amount selected as the maximum that could be afforded by owners of a $5000 house. It was assumed that window curtains and bedspreads would be made by the home owner. The making of these items were excluded from the budget as well as such items as glassware, dishes, silverware, table and bed linen, kitchen utensils and accessories except those noted.

"The total cost of the furnishings was $1,215.22, distributed as follows: Living-dining room, $412.33; bedroom No. 1, $268.99; bedroom No. 2, $208.79; bedroom No. 3, $152.69; kitchen, $169.10; and bathroom and toilet $3.32.

"Inquiries relative to the furnishings, names of manufacturers and sources through which the items illustrated and described may be obtained, should be addressed to the Editors, Ladies' Home Journal, 1270 Sixth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, New York."

## Condensation in Walls

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

During the past several years home owners have found increased comfort the astonishing companion of decreased operating expenses in their dwellings. Prominent among the improvements responsible for this happy companionship have been the increasing use in better built homes of insulation, storm sash, weather strips and calking around windows and doors. All these serve to lessen heat loss and wind infiltration during cold weather.

While dwellers in homes which have such improvements would not choose to be without them, it happens that they introduce a moisture problem which had not been anticipated. In fact, many houses very widely distributed throughout the country have suffered from condensation of moisture on the roof sheathing and rafters. This appears as frost during coldest weather, and then melts and soaks through the ceiling plaster to produce the effect of roof leaks.

In walls, moisture sometimes forms as ice on the inside sheathing, later melting and running down. Around window openings it often soaks through at the sill line and appears to be caused by leaky window frames. Sometimes it soaks through the joints in the sheathing paper, wetting the siding and contributing to exterior paint failure.

**Most Building Types Affected**

Nor is condensation limited to frame walls. It will occur also in walls of brick, tile or other building materials, particularly in combination with insulation or with winter air conditioning. These conditions have architects, builders and home owners worried over the decay hazard, redecorating and maintenance costs and reduced insulating value of the insulation.

The explanation of the difficulty is this. Because of tighter construction, normal relative humidity (or vapor pressure) within the house is higher than in houses less tightly constructed. Moreover, customarily as a health and comfort measure, the normal humidity is further increased by evaporating water or some other means of winter air conditioning. And the higher the humidity the higher the dewpoint (or the temperature at which moisture or vapor will condense). Then during cold winter weather when outside temperatures are below the dewpoint of the inside atmosphere, the moisture passing as vapor through plaster and insulation to reach the dewpoint line condenses. (Ordinary building materials such as plaster, plywood and similar wall covering used for inside walls offer little resistance to the passage of vapor.) As it cannot pass readily through the sheathing paper, it is retained in the sheathing.

In some cases sheathing has shown a moisture content as high as 35 per cent. Ice has been found in walls, and many instances of wet insulation have been reported. It seems almost paradoxical that insulation, valuable as it is, magnifies the moisture problem. The more effective the insulation the greater the hazard. The reason is, that the temperature of the outside sheathing is lower during cold weather if insulation is used, than when the same type of wall is without insulation. Because of so many other obvious advantages found in insulation, it is wise not to omit it, but rather to protect it by the use of moisture barriers, particularly where air-conditioning apparatus is to be used.

For the past two years the U. S. Forest Products laboratory at Madison, Wis., has been studying the condensation in walls, both at the laboratory and in occupied homes, and has the following suggestions to offer.

**Suggested Remedies**

One simple method of obtaining a moisture barrier in houses under construction is to place a vapor-resistant lining between the studs and lath of outside walls; also between the lath and ceiling joists below the attic. For such a lining the laboratory recommends:

(1) Glossy surfaced asphalt-impregnated sheathing paper;

(2) Laminated sheathing paper made of two or more sheets of kraft paper cemented together with asphalt;

(3) Lightweight asphalt roofing;

(4) Reflective insulation mounted on paper.

It appears desirable that the outside sheathing paper be less vapor-resistant than that used for the barrier. Therefore, for this purpose slater's felt is suggested.

For houses already constructed, two coats of aluminum paint on plaster appear very effective and permit almost any subsequent methods of decorating desired. Metallic wallpaper made of aluminum foil on a paper back may also be used either by itself or under other wallpaper. In the latter case it need only be used on exterior walls and ceilings.

Ventilation of attic space in most houses where normal humidities occur will usually be sufficient to control the moisture problem. In fact, houses having wood shingles over roof boards with spaces between the boards seldom experience roof condensation. Condensation is most likely to occur under roofs of tile, slate, tin decks, asphalt and wood shingles when laid on tight sheathing.

It is questionable, however, if adequate ventilation to remove the moisture can be obtained in insulated walls of conventional construction. To ventilate such walls would add materially to the heat loss. It is possible that suitable means of ventilation combined with some modification in the construction of the wall may be evolved that will be both economical and practical.

## A New Furniture Museum

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Grand Rapids

Dreams of local residents and furniture manufacturers were realized with the opening on Jan. 1 of the new furniture museum here, symbol of the city's importance in the design and manufacture of house furnishings.

For more than two and one-half years city officials, furniture men, members of the Association of Commerce and residents have been active in making this building a reality. And as the new year opened, all those who had part in the project to finance and create the museum held a formal preview. The following day the museum was thrown open to all residents of the city and from now on it is expected to become one of the community's well known attractions for visitors.

Those who have labored to achieve this result have held that the prestige of the city in furniture design should be reflected by the establishment of the outstanding educational museum in the United States covering the history of styles and of manufacturing methods as well as showing current offerings. These leaders staged a campaign which resulted in a public subscription of some $12,000, divided about equally between general donations and those of the furniture industry.

Three sons of the late T. Stewart White, pioneer lumberman, turned over their father's fine residence at a nominal sum, to be rebuilt into the proposed museum, which is less than a mile from the center of the downtown district.

The WPA appropriated nearly $30,000 toward remodelling the building, for a show place, while the city agreed to maintain the property and the furniture industry promised to supply both antiques and current exhibits. Designers appointed by the Grand Rapids Furniture Museum Commission assumed the responsibility for general management of displays.

The ground floor contains a complete exhibit of the processes of furniture manufacture, with divisions allotted to wood treatment, carvings, veneers, turnings and other features. The second floor will have authentic period furniture displays, containing both examples and reproductions.

The opening display, which will remain for several months, will be exclusively of eighteenth century English furniture. On the third floor will be the "House of Today" in which decorators from many sections of the nation have taken individual rooms and furnished them with this city's products. These exhibits also will change with current tastes.

The fourth floor displays reveal the evolution of furniture as made in Grand Rapids in the last 100 years, carrying the history along by authentic examples for each period. A feature of the opening was the exhibit of the work of local designers. Sketches include pencil and color work, according to the medium the individual designer prefers.

R. L. Smith

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Over 100 pieces of heating equipment and heat and draft control devices have been subjected to the exhaustive and impartial tests of the Anthracite Industries Laboratory, at Primos, Penna. Equipment is tested under fire over a long period, and an accurate record kept of fuel consumption, efficiency of combustion and heating potentials. When equipment functions up to standards established by the Laboratory, it is granted the Laboratory's Seal of Approval and all duplicates of the equipment are identified with this distinctive seal.

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## Surface Preparation

A good primer for plaster and wall board is a coat of flat wall paint to which linseed oil has been added. As wall board is more porous than plaster, it requires an even greater proportion of oil. Many mixtures known as "wall-coaters," or flat wall paint "undercoats," are also very satisfactory for priming and are specially designed for this purpose.

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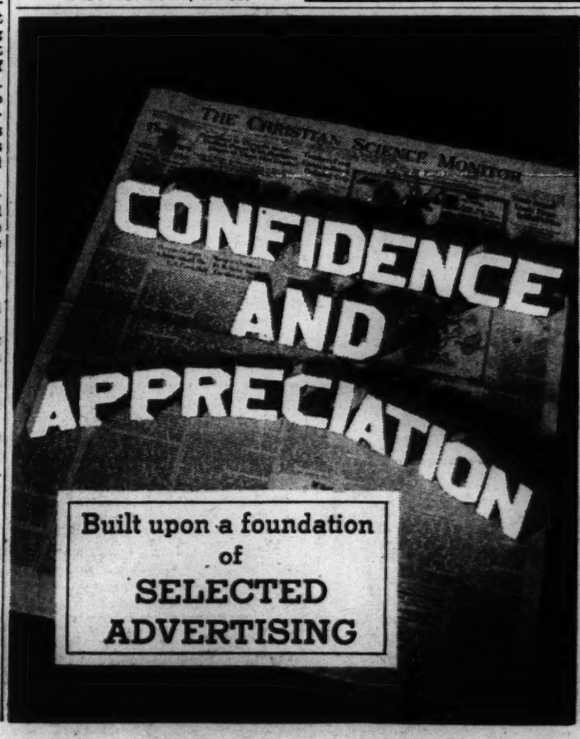

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# School-Board Membership—An Important Service

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## The School Board—A Routine Job or a Positive Benefit?

### In Big City or Small Community It Can Be Active Influence for Co-operation and Enlightenment

**By a School-Board Member**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When I was elected to the rural school board, more than one well-meaning neighbor said to me, "Well, you're in for it, now. A school-board job is nothing but trouble, and you'll lose what friends you have before your term is over."

I admit that the enthusiasm of these well-wishers took me a little aback. But now some six months of service are behind me, and I can look these good people squarely in the eye and say, "You were wrong, and, if you want my reasons for saying so, here they are." And then I would tell them something like this:

**Routine But Not Unthinking**

As I see it now, school-board service is nothing more nor less than an opportunity—an opportunity to help accomplish some specific good for the community through assuming a few community responsibilities. The routine work on a board such as the one of which I am the $50-a-year Moderator is quite circumscribed. Yet it offers such an opportunity. One of the board's biggest jobs is that of administering the school funds. This includes setting the rate of the school taxes each year. Combined, the two offer a definite opportunity to serve the community by being careful with its money, and by keeping the tax levy as low as is possible.

Another routine job is that of approving teachers' contracts. That's simple enough. But behind it is a whole world of opportunities of the sort I have in mind. Contracts are signed once a year. Between these annual events are 364 days in which relations can continue smoothly, or can become anything but pleasant.

My experience has shown me that it is just as easy to keep them smooth as it is to let them get uncomfortable. And it is far more efficient. A satisfied, friendly, and even enthusiastic teacher, furthermore, gives the voters much greater value for the salary they pay her. So anything that a board can do to maintain harmony in and with the teaching staff is well worth attempting—in the interests of the community if not of the people concerned.

**A Well-Informed Citizenry**

But it seems to me that outside the routine work of a school board the greatest opportunities—and, probably, the greatest responsibilities—are to be found. It is these that I prize most. I am speaking of such as this:

Our school has suffered for years from lack of interest on the part of the residents of the district. I say "suffered" advisedly. I believe absolutely in the American system of government. A country school district is one example of this system in operation. But indifference makes it an imperfect example, and I believe that that constitutes a wrong.

As a school-board member, I can, if I wish, do nothing to right this wrong—and still fully observe the school laws. On the other hand, I can exert myself to spread information about the school, discuss school affairs with fathers and mothers—in short, make an effort to stir up some interest. I would still be obeying the school laws, yet I would be doing something constructive, seizing an opportunity and discharging a responsibility which I believe goes with my job.

Ought I to do it? Well, consider this: Right now, our school needs enlarging. Building an addition means spending money, and that cannot be done unless the voters authorize a bond issue. The school board knows the district's financial condition, and the state of affairs at the school. The voters, especially the indifferent ones, do not. It is my belief that the board should see to it that as many voters as possible are given enough unbiased information so that they can vote on a bond issue intelligently.

**Accepts Intelligent Verdict**

Champions of the enlargement project have argued with me, "But if you get too many people stirred up about this thing, those who are against it may outnumber us and vote the proposition down." That is quite true. But again let me say that I believe that the majority should rule, and, if the majority says, "No bond issue," then no bond issue it shall be—whether I like the verdict or not.

I think our board should do all it can to arouse interest. I do not know of a single instance in which indifference was replaced by interest which did not produce a net gain all down the line.

Here is a different kind of situation. Our school playground used to be the round top of a hill. Last summer, the treasury balance allowed us to have the cap of the hill sliced off. But that balance would not stretch to cover the cost of spreading new top soil. A co-operative, interested teaching staff came to the rescue. The three teachers organized a new game—"Spread the dirt." The children pitched in like beavers. Even the school board dropped its dignity in favor of rake and shovel. In no time, the playground was ready for seeding.

Next spring, future Gerald Walkers can field flies on the soft-ball diamond without risking backward somersaults down a sand burr slope. Future homemakers can play tag without having to keep a weather eye out for dornicks.

**Other Reasons Not the Least**

There are some other reasons, too, why I genuinely like my school-board job. I commend them to anyone. The details are secrets, but I'll give you a hint.

I saw a new happiness come into the eyes of a 12-year-old youngster who was once helped by a little action on the part of the school board. I know a neighbor whose parental worries were eased a bit. And I know two people who were almost up to the "Ugh-I-just-can't-bear-So-and-so-stage" in their relations with each other, who are now co-operating pretty well—and liking it.

T. F. C.

## Essential to Good Discipline

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The secret of good discipline lies within one's self. It is reasonable to say that a teacher who fails in disciplining others has, in the first place, failed to discipline himself. If one has not gained self-mastery, it is small wonder that he should fail in helping his pupils to achieve it. The honest teacher, that one who attends first to his own mentality, will not question these statements. Order in one's own thought, expressed throughout the activities of daily life, comes first; only then will the power to establish order in group associations be possible.

**Poise Is Important**

Order is the expression of the law of harmony and peace. Mental poise is an indication of the operation of this law. Poise implies self-confidence, self-control, regard for the rights and happiness of others, good temper, and other positive qualities. Where there is poise there can be no impatience, no jumping to conclusions, no rash judgments, no anger, no lack of consideration, no domineering, no confusion. Poise, therefore, is an essential quality of the good disciplinarian and should be cultivated by all teachers worthy of the name.

There are other qualities of thought which merit consideration. Among these are understanding and discernment, and an insight into the needs of others. The teacher who, in an unobtrusive manner and with a minimum of the personal element, reaches the troubled thought of the pupil and establishes harmony is the teacher who expresses kindness, intelligence, intuition, alertness, fairness, and patient understanding.

**Quick to Recognize Friendliness**

To the teacher manifesting these qualities there is seldom any need of conscious effort to maintain order. Children naturally obey one who has their welfare sincerely at heart. They are quick to recognize friendliness and understanding in others. They are particularly sensitive in matters of justice.

Cases requiring special disciplinary attention should not disturb the teacher's thought through fear, vexation, or impatience. Such cases indicate that the offending pupil is in greater need of help and understanding than the other children, and it is well to remember that, as a rule, such a child will be found laboring under some particularly irksome burden that undermines his peace of mind. The temptation to enforce hasty corrective measures should be resisted. Rather the teacher should seek to discover the causes responsible for the child's misbehavior. It is understanding, not condemnation, that such a pupil needs.

## Characteristic Of Successful Teachers

The successful teacher is like the Great Teacher. She has a spiritual quality upon which all other traits and training depend. She may be one that does not make the best impression on a patron, or supervisor, because of shyness with her peers. She may not possess the personality to register for approval but she does possess the ability to set the stage for child development and enters into her Kingdom of Heaven by becoming as a little child.

A teacher may have definite desired traits which with scientific training will make her pre-eminently successful—without these traits she could not be successful even if she had scientific training.—Jessie Gray in The Brooklyn Teacher.

A Kindergartner Climbs Up to See How the Wheels of Music Go Round

Sent to us among the photographs illustrating the work of the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill., a group of which were shown on this page Dec. 31, was this of the delightful little girl investigating the score on her own account. So we saved it out to show it to you by itself. A pupil in the demonstration kindergarten held at the school, she is evidently enthralled with the singing. A child with such an interest as this can, if guided at just the right time at home, be attracted into trying out for herself soft little combinations of notes on the piano, and through her own adventures gain an early acquaintance with music that builds a priceless foundation for her musical life later on. Children need not be kept away from the piano. They do not need to pound the keys lustily. They can be shown how sweet the sounds are when the keys are softly played, and how little tunes can be made by exploring baby fingers.

## Parent Co-operation in a Boarding School

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The article, "What Films Shall Children See?," which appears in another column on this page, brings up a subject that must concern almost every contributor to The Parent. What about the films your children see? How often are they allowed to go to the movies? Do you go with them? Do you feel it necessary to find out whether they are suitable before your children see them? And if so, what means do you take to do this? . . .

Yes, we could make out a whole questionnaire of things we'd like to know about your attitude toward this question of children and the movies. And incidentally, to judge from our article from Geneva, the problem is common to parents all over the world—once more we members of different nations meet on common ground! Parents - around - the-world, let us hear how you have solved this problem. What steps have you taken? Or your community?—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

I have been very interested in the letters written on parent-teacher co-operation, because my experience has led me to participate in the question from many different angles—and because I have always found how vital to the child's progress and happiness is understanding between parent and teachers.

I have taught in private homes, and seen the child's life from the home angle. I have taught in schools, and seen the child's life from the school angle. I have heard the comments of teachers, and felt their need of understanding the home-life of the child. I have heard the comments of parents, and known their need of understanding the school point of view. I should like to relate a few experiences which will tell their own story.

♪ ♪ ♪

A boy showed keen interest in working for, and maintaining a high standard of work and conduct in school. His desire to hear of, and endeavor to bring out, the finest qualities of manhood, endeared him to his teachers. He would go home at the week-ends, however, and almost unfailingly would come back heavy-eyed, slack, and with a disappointment in himself because of failure to maintain standards he was learning to love. A friendly meeting was arranged between his mother and his school housemother. It was learned that on arriving home the boy was turned over to a maid, who would take the boy to two or three movies (of their own choice)!

During the meeting, the mother's interest in the child's character was awakened; she began to see her son in a new and interesting light—inquiries were made as to how to make the week-ends more worth while and yet enjoyable. Incidentally, the mother became interested in the school life of her boy, and to the boy's delight would frequently visit him at school. An understanding comradeship between teacher, parent, and son developed, bringing much good to all.

A girl was sent to boarding-school for the first time. This step had been recommended for disciplinary reasons—in fact it was considered vital to the child's health and growth—as she always had her own way at home. It was also advised that the mother keep out of the picture at least for a time. Quickly recognizing that the need was not for separation, but for co-operation, the housemother at the school began, with letters, to make a friend of the mother. Soon she paid a visit, and loving co-operation for the child's sake grew. Soon this was put to the test.

♪ ♪ ♪

The child was very difficult. Hours would be patiently yet firmly spent in insisting that orders and school rules be carried out. Yet little understanding of the necessity of conforming to right rule had as yet developed in the child's thought. She hung onto the belief that there was a mother behind the scenes who could be appealed to, and the necessity of obeying be reversed. One day the child was requested to conform to a certain school rule. She refused. Everything was done to assist her to conform happily—with no result. She was then told to make her choice of obeying or of not going home for the following week-end. Counting on the certainty that she could manage her mother, she made her choice. She refused obedience.

Till the day of her mother's letter in reply to her own and the housemother's, she was certain of having that week-end at home. Her surprise was very great when she found that her mother had sided with her housemother, and only expressed regret that she would be deprived of the pleasure of seeing a daughter she loved and had made happy plans for. That was the beginning of a new life for the child. She spoke afterwards of the event, with deep gratitude, as a turning point in her life.

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Another girl was brought to school by her mother, because the problem of discipline in the home seemed to have such difficulties that the mother felt this was the only course to pursue. During a long talk the child's home problem was made so clear, and the mother's willingness to do anything to solve it was so apparent, that full co-operation between housemother and mother was enlisted from the outset. The child was helped in every way as a result of this understanding. It was indeed happy to hear from the mother, when this child's first vacation was over, that the child had brought into the home so much that was helpful in attitude, in loving understanding and co-operation, that already a change for the good of all was taking place. This happy time of co-operation still is bringing its blessings to all three and to others concerned.

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I would like to thank all the writers for their helpful contributions to this column. (Miss) G.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Time for Quiet Thought**

England

Dear Friends:

Ideas and experiences given out in the Parent Column of the Monitor must be a help to many. Even now, when my children are fast growing up, I always turn to that part of the paper with interest.

Here is something that I have found helpful in my experience. I always strongly advocate the daily rest for children, usually after the midday meal, even when they are older and no longer seem to need it physically. When the children are lively (as is so often the case!), not only is it a relief to parents and others from the constant hurly-burly, but the children themselves benefit from the quiet time. As one of my boys expressed it at an early age, "If I didn't have a rest, there wouldn't be any time to think thoughts."

(Mrs.) F. L. A.

♪ ♪ ♪

**A First Step**

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I always enjoy your Parent Column and have solved many problems with my two young boys by reading the experiences of others.

Guns have always been quite a problem with my youngest boy who is now five and very active. I tried taking them away from him but he always seemed to appear with others made from sticks or pieces of wood.

One day I bought him a bow and arrow from the ten-cent store and showed him how he could make more arrows. Then I let him nail the target on the garage door and explained to him that he should use it only as a game and that the Indians used to take great pride in just aiming with their arrows—not to kill, injure or destroy.

Now he makes his own arrows and carries them in a miniature golf sack. He has different sized bows for his other playmates. This "Indian Game" has taken the place of "Cops and Robbers" and I haven't seen a gun around for some time.

(Mrs.) M. E. V.

## What Films Shall Children See?

### 42 Nations Reply to League of Nations Questionnaire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Geneva

Children almost anywhere these days demand their weekly visit to the cinema, and the problem of giving them suitable entertainment has captured the attention of the League of Nations. Replies of 42 nations to a questionnaire on this subject were embodied in a report of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions considered at the League Assembly.

Control over children and the films they see, is for the most part, of a negative character, according to this report. Children are prevented from seeing certain films which are considered unsuitable, but little is done to enable them to see special films which are not likely to appeal to adults.

One of the chief difficulties in this connection is, admittedly, the scarcity of suitable films. To offset this lack, therefore, many countries advocate some kind of international agreement for producing films specially for children.

Special performances for children have already been organized in some form in Austria, Britain, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the reports says.

**Censorship Not Enough**

As far as admission of children to the ordinary cinema is concerned, most countries exercise some sort of control, generally by means of a censorship. In Denmark, the report declares, the censors reject as unsuitable for children about 20 to 25 per cent of the longer films every year. In Belgium 30 per cent have been rejected over a period of about 16 years; and in Czechoslovakia during 1934, 249 films out of 579 were considered unsuitable.

But a censorship, it is held, does not go far enough, and among the countries taking the view that something concrete must be done, is Egypt, which in February, 1936, instituted a cinema inspectorate. This body circulates films applied for by Government schools, organizes cinema lectures at these schools, makes arrangements to show films in boys' and scouts' camps, and watches films exhibited in public cinemas.

In Britain, the British Film Institute, established in 1933 to encourage the use of the cinema as a means of entertainment and instruction, has taken several practical steps to give children suitable cinema entertainment.

At a conference in 1936, the institute brought together representatives of national organizations and the cinema trade. As a direct outcome of this conference, the institute prepared a list of films for children. The institute does not say these films are ideal entertainment for the child, but recommends them as the best that are actually available.

**From Conference Report**

An extract from a report given at the conference says, "Love and sex, of course, bore the children to distraction. . . . They favor action, action and more action. . . . Virtue triumphant is cheered to the echo; villany is booed with a fine enthusiasm. When scenes of one alternate with scenes of the other, as in sequences of pursuit, the transition from the cheer to the boo is timed to a split second.

". . . Dialogue must be rigorously correct or it meets with instant disapproval . . . Recently we showed a British film in which a character called someone a 'swine.' At once a murmur of reproof arose and a firm voice shouted: 'Oi, no swearing!'"

And in the opinion of Dr. Emanuel Miller, Honorary Director of the East London Child Guidance Clinic, expressed at the same conference, "Rough and tumble slap-stick is desired, and at this level the child needs the symbols of aggression and not its consequences. Laurel and Hardy may pull down blinds, tumble off roofs, slip over carefully laid traps, but they rise again to continue their careers of inspired idiocy, bouncing again with the harmless rebound of rubber balls."

Feature films in the list therefore include such titles as Jack Hulbert's "Bulldog Jack" and "The Camels Are Coming," Harold Lloyd's "The Milky Way," and Joe E. Brown's "Alibi Ike" and "Funny Face." "Dick Turpin," "White Fang," and "The Mighty Tundra" are included in the "Stories" section, while Buck Jones, Hoot Gibson, Richard Dix and Rin Tin Tin Jr. are some of the "Western" stars.

Short films embrace Charlie Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy, Buster Keaton and Our Gang. There is also a large number of "Interest Films" listed under such headings as "Round About Britain," "How people live in other lands," "How the world's work is done," and so on.

Cartoons are included—with reservations. The list says: "Great care should be exercised in the choice of cartoons to avoid any which may frighten children . . . (e. g. enlarged and horrific spiders, skeletons, etc.) or in which any of the characters, particularly if they are animals are, apparently, subjected to excessive suffering. Some cartoons also are too sophisticated for children to appreciate."

Out of some 4500 cinemas in Britain only 500 run children's performances, it was estimated at the conference. These are attended by 600,000 of the 6,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 attending elementary schools.

Special performances for children are not a lucrative proposition—admission prices range from 2d. to 6d.—but many exhibitors are willing to give them if they can be assured of an adequate audience. The list makes it possible for exhibitors to ask and expect support of performances at which these films are shown, while education authorities and parents can give it without misgivings.

Evidence that a more general interest in giving the right kind of cinema entertainment to children is being awakened, is seen in the fact that Odeon Theaters, a large chain cinema organization, has recently set up a special department to deal with the entertainment of its child patrons.


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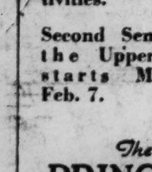

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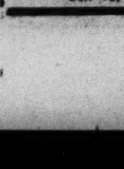

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# The Home Forum



## Scenes With Flowers

I THINK of a flower, and think of a picture it brings to mind. In so doing, one can almost play a game with oneself, calling up a charming series of mental images—complete with remembered perfume and color and life. Thus, here in China, we can make a scrapbook out of memories from the floral calendar.

For instance, the thought of plum blossoms recalls a gray-green day in the thin spring, nearly five years ago. All through the Peking countryside, the winter wheat was brightening the landscape with patches of emerald stripes. The roadside grass was turning green, and a chill softness lay in the gray sky. While here and there—near a farm-hut, or in the corner of a field—a group of plum-trees fluttered in early bloom. We two were moving under them, their whiteness poised above our heads as we bent to the new grass—industriously picking up stones. For we were intent on making a rockery for our little garden in its first spring; and, though a few small Chinese urchins could have been hired for ten cents apiece, to do what we were doing, no hands would suit the task, it seemed, except our own! Now and then a wisp of fragrance from the pale bloom touched our nostrils; and we looked up into white lace. It seemed incredible that the plum blossoms could be static, fastened for their brief week to the dark twisted branches of the trees. They were so fragile that we could almost imagine them taking flight into the sky—moving off in a pearly cloud, without even a breath of wind to blow them away.

LILACS. EVERYONE, SURELY, has a pictorial memory associated with lilacs. And in Peking, over the compound walls in April, there hang the most and the mightiest lilacs in the world. In the courtyards of the old temples and palaces, they give a deep rich shade like trees. We think, sometimes, of one of the hidden gardens around the Nan Hai, the South Lake of the Imperial City. It is a climbing garden of jagged gray rocks, in imitation of mountain crags—typical of the classic Chinese landscaping. Paths wind around angles, drop through tiny caves, and emerge at a ledge on which a little tea pavilion is placed, with chairs and tables overlooking the rocks. On gentle spring days, we used to sit there, drinking pale jasmine tea out of handle-less cups, and cracking melon seeds between our teeth in the traditional way. While growing among the rocks, all around us, were the old and beautiful lilac trees, softly waving their clusters of lavender and white, like scented fans.

Linked with the Nan Hai is the Chung Hai, the Middle Lake of the vast palace area. Here, too, following the paths along the shores, one slips through tempting gates into unexpected gardens. One of them has a secret, hoard of apple trees; and on sunny spring afternoons, we used to take a book and sit on a bench beneath them. Overhead, there was a pink-and-white pattern against the sky, colored like the inside of a shell. Through the open gate we could see a square of blue lake, fringed by the great pale willows on the shore. Now and then a petal fell down slowly onto the pages of our book. Lifting it, it was softer to the touch than any lifeless surface can be—than silk, or the polished sheen of a jewel. And it was scented so faintly that one could not be sure if it were scented at all.

WISTARIA IS a flower which the Occident often connects with China. And with good reason—for the huge gray vines, unfolding suddenly in a cloud of lavender, are one of the Maytime glories of the ancient land. We like to remember a picnic at the Jade Fountain in the foothills west of Peking. Clear water, jade-colored, bubbles from a spring into a great pool, adrift with dragonflies whose iridescent wings are the same shade as its ripples. Beyond the pool a path leads to a big grotto, yawning black like a giant's mouth, in the side of the pagoda-topped hill. Rocks give character to the opening—gray rocks twined high with wistaria—so that all the gloominess which one ascribes to caverns is chased away by the fairy-tale quality of the lavender bloom. And as we picnicked at an old stone table in front of the grotto, we heard the bees quivering among the sprays; and the fragrance of the blossoms fell down upon us like magic rain.

The yellow roses and the wistaria bloom together. The roses themselves are small like wild roses, and not elaborate; but there are so many thousands of them, growing on the big bushes with their little dark green leaves and bronze stems, that they seem to be brocaded upon the shrub. And out at the Summer Palace, which the emperors built wonderfully for their pleasure, between the city and the Western Hills, there is a long, long row of them—tucked between the blue lake and the charming roofed walk which parallels it. One warm May Sunday, we followed the far perspective of the walk, noting each rosebush as we passed. Above us, high up the hill, climbed the pavilions of the palace, each roofed with imperial yellow tiles. And it was as if small fragments of the tilted yellow roofs had blown down in the soft breeze of spring, to be caught in the shrubbery below.

IN THE COURTYARDS of countless Chinese houses, in Peking, the peonies awaken in the early spring. Householders—ourselves among them—feeling the earth softening underfoot, have joyously watched the first pink crumpled shoots stretching out of the soil at the end of March. By the middle of May, they are in bloom. Some of the old aristocratic Chinese families, who are not too poor to live in their great ancestral homes, have peonies in their courts which are almost as old as the houses themselves. Once in a while such a gracious host will give a tea-party, inviting his Chinese and foreign friends to view the peonies in blossom. And it is delightful to recapture the pleasure of walking on the old flagged paths, among the pavilions and rockeries—with the peonies, tended like royal children, standing in formal plots, wide apart in the Chinese manner. With dignity the vast flowers hold up their heads—white, pink, rose, red and the rare yellow—as if they knew themselves to be the guests of honor.

MOST REVERED OF all flowers in China is the lotus. And, truly, it is unforgettable. We like to recall a summer twilight, driving alongside the moat of the Forbidden City. The huge, scarred gray walls of the palace enclosure rose on our left. At the corners, gay little watch-towers of lacquer red, with many-faceted eaves of yellow tiles, contradicted the solemnity of their guardianship. A lavender light, brushed with shadows, hung over the ancient roofs of Peking. And below, in the deep wide moat, the lotus was in bloom. It rose above the water like a road of flowers—spreading out the enormous green circles of its leaves, and the pink buds and the mighty white blossoms, golden-hearted. And we thought how fitting it was that the lotus is without perfume. Frangrance, in so great and splendid a flower, would be vulgar. No, it is best unscented—classic and pure.

The chrysanthemums alone march bravely into the time of frost. Through many centuries, the raising of chrysanthemums, like that of peonies, has been an art among the wise old gardeners of Cathay. We remember a brisk autumn afternoon at the Pei Hai—northernmost of the three imperial lakes. A theme of yellow ran through the big crooked willows around its edge, and golden leaves drifted on the water. Far away the Western Hills rose blue, and the huge marble bridge shone white in the clear light. In a sheltered nook on the shore, we found a row of old earthenware vats. Each was full of rare potted chrysanthemums, ranging from sheer white, through all the fire-tones, to a dark purplish red. There were giant kinds and dwarf, dainty flowers and majestic flowers, those with quilled petals and those in sumptuous rags. And we thrilled at the thought that some of the same roots had doubtless bloomed for the emperors. Perhaps—who knows?—by imperial command.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORNING NEWS: *A Photograph by Brenda Girvin*

THE first part of the day at Prague is, doubtless, much like the first part of any day anywhere, save that there is a sort of golden haze in the atmosphere that is both gentle and caressing. The scene which the photographer has caught is not a very poetic one; indeed, just two old women looking over the papers, against a background of street-cars and the buildings of the main street. But there is something about the picture which says "Prague!" to anyone who has been there.

## *City Square*

THE wind makes a whirlpool of crisp fallen leaves
in the dry fountain basin;
the verdigris upon the huge Greek figures of bronze
is stained a brighter green against the slate-hued sky,
and iridescent pigeons peck inquisitively
about the yellowed grass,
their feathers ruffed with the bleak chill of the hour;
only the gray squirrel on the fountain's lip,
mischievous, alert, with eyes like shining jet,
seems amused at this season:
his pert plume of tail flickers
and he scampers joyously along the concrete rim
as if he had found something incredibly funny in this day.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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## Two in the Hills

OUR Australian friends laughed and called us "homeys." But, when they foretold a quick return to town, they reckoned without the Scottish strain in Elspeth. It was spring in Southern Australia, and we wanted to spend it in the hills. A naturalist friend promised us his cottage. If we wanted the solitude of bush and hills, he said, we would have it in plenty.

GLENGARRIE EXCEEDED OUR wildest dreams. Built in a clearing on the side of a hill, its windows looked wide over the tree-tops. Mile after mile the eye wandered, coming to rest on the liquid blue of the distant ranges. On arrival, Elspeth's few domestic instincts deserted her; with a placid smile, she dropped into the rocker on the veranda and bade me investigate the more prosaic details of the house. They were not reassuring; with some qualms, I proceeded to explain. Did she, I asked, see the two strips of green grass running down the hillside? That water flowing to the right was the kitchen water and the bath water was to the left.

"How wonderful to have a bath," murmured Elspeth. "Where does the water come from?"

"From a spring higher up the hill," I said drily, "and it brings leaves and twigs as well."

"And what do I cook with?"

"Wood: wood which I have chopped, sawn, and carried." But Elspeth didn't seem interested; she stepped off the veranda and strolled away into the bush.

WE NEVER TIRED of the view over the billowing sea of tree-tops that changed color every hour. Near at hand, the tender red of young gum shoots mingled with the lacy daintiness of wattle, giving a warmth of light to the undergrowth. By day came the sharp thin sound of the cicada, the golden note of the laughing jackass, the kookaburra, and at dusk the deep croak of bull frogs rose from the valley below. Everything was new and demanded our attention. Did we want our letters? Then we must go to the road and fetch them. A loaf of bread or a large parcel might also be found sitting on the top of the improvised mail-box.

DAY BY DAY new orchids with fragile stems and delicate, exquisite colorings unfolded on the hillside. More and more acacia trees began to bloom, filling the bush with yellow radiance. At night the wind sighed through the tree-tops, and the call of the "Mopoke" came up from the valley. One night a series of bumps amongst the rafters and the sound of stealthy steps across the veranda were followed by a "plonk" on to the ground. In the early morning the process was reversed, as our visitor left his resting-place at dawn. Night after night this happened, until our curiosity overcame us; rolling our rugs round us and armed with a torch, we lay in wait on the veranda. Bump, bang, slither; and there, swarming down the post, blinking his eyes at the bright light, was an opossum. We stared and then, dropping briskly from the post, the opossum hurried away into the bush. He must have made other arrangements for his next night's lodgings; but they failed to please him and, a few days later, he came back to our rafters and continued his nocturnal wanderings.

WHEN THE TIME came for our return, it was with reluctance that we left our little wooden house in the hills to rejoin our friends and the sophistications of town. But they no longer teased and called us "homeys," for we had qualified.

J. M.

## Seeking the Best

FOR a man to write well, there are required three necessaries. To read the best authors; observe the best speakers; and much exercise of his own stile. In stile to consider, what ought to be written; and after what manner; he must first think, and excogitate his matter; then choose his words, and examine the weight of either. Then take care in placing, and ranking both matter and words, that the composition be comely; and to do this with diligence and often. No matter how slow the stile be at first, so it be laboured and accurate; seek the best, and be not glad of the forward conceits, or first words, that offer themselves to us, but judge of what we invent; and order what we approve. Repeat often, what we have formerly written; which beside, that it helps the consequence, and makes the juncture better, it quickens the heat of imagination, that often cools in the time of setting down, and gives it new strength, as if it grew lustier, by the going back. As we see in the contention of leaping, they jump farthest, that fetch their race largest: or, as in throwing a dart or javelin, we force back our arms, to make our loose the stronger. Yet, if we have a fair gale of wind, I forbid not the steering out of our sail, so the favour of the gale deceive us not. . . . But the safest is to return to our judgment, and handle over again those things, the easiness of which might make them justly suspected. So did the best writers in their beginnings; they imposed upon themselves care and industry. They did nothing rashly. They obtained first to write well, and then custom made it easy and a habit. By little and little, their matter shewed itself to them more plentifully; their words answered, their composition followed; and all, as in a well-ordered family, presented itself in its place. So that the sum of all is: ready writing makes not good writing: yet when we think we have got the faculty, it is even then good to resist it.—From "Observations on Poetry and Eloquence, from Ben Jonson's Discoveries," by SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

## *Winter Song*

BECAUSE I sang in April
With magic in the air,
Must I be sad and silent now
When winter boughs are bare?

My heart is not a songster
That waits upon the spring,
But while there is a blessèd sky
And friendly earth, I sing!

For evergreen my joy is,
Like any cedar tree;
It makes a tune of ice and snow
And whispers it to me.

—From "Heart of New England," by ABBIE FARWELL BROWN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Tolerance and Temperance

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HOW much better world conditions would be if its inhabitants practiced more tolerance and more temperance! When one reads the pages of history, it is often easy to see how whole series of unfortunate events might have been avoided had there been more exercise of these two virtues. Intolerance and intemperance have raged perhaps even more wildly in religious than in secular affairs, so that the persecution of one sect by another, in turn, has blackened the records of almost every country.

Christ Jesus clearly perceived the tendency of the human mind towards intolerance and intemperance, and he gave this warning to his disciples: "The time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, knew that intolerance was not confined to any one group of persons and nationalities. She recognized it as an attribute of mortal mind, and so claiming to be universal. She therefore gave her followers rules for their guidance in regard to dealing with it in themselves and others.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" she says (p. 130): "Know ye not that he who exercises the largest charity, and waits on God, renews his strength, and is exalted? Love is not puffed up; and the meek and loving, God anoints and appoints to lead the line of mankind's triumphal march out of the wilderness, out of darkness into light." And in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 94) she writes, "Tyranny, intolerance, and bloodshed, wherever found, arise from the belief that the infinite is formed after the pattern of mortal personality, passion, and impulse."

Men have, from time immemorial, cloaked their intolerance under the guise of righteousness, and still find themselves asking if tolerance does not mean a lowering of the standard of purity and goodness. In Christian Science this important question is definitely answered. It teaches, as Jesus did, that sin cannot be tolerated under any covering, but that it can be uncovered and destroyed. Jesus discerned the sin that men cherished in their thoughts before their actions revealed it, and condemned the thought itself. Christian Science confirms Jesus' teachings in every respect. It shows how men can root sin out of their own thinking and prevent the ill effects on themselves of others' thinking by realizing that sin is in itself unreal, and so inoperative. When men are thoroughly convinced of the fact that sin is powerless, then they are equipped to deal with the situations which arise, on the understanding of the allness of good. This understanding necessarily rules out all intolerant and intemperate persecution of others and exalts the Christ-spirit as omnipotent.

A well-known writer tells a story which exemplifies the fact that persecution arises from fear. A little dog strayed into a small town and was betrayed by its hunger and fright into snapping harmlessly at a teasing child. The children in the neighborhood at once decided that the dog was dangerous and started to stone it. Only the intervention of an older person saved the dog from possible injury. The children were shown that the little creature did not wish to hurt them, while the kindly provision of food and drink changed him into a pleasant playfellow.

If our thoughts are filled with good, we shall not be betrayed into following the paths of persecution; we shall never think that by harming another we shall do God service. God is served in other ways. Cruelty and intemperance have no place in His kingdom.

It is a commonplace that travelers in foreign countries frequently are exasperated at the habits and customs of the natives, merely because these are different from what the travelers have been used to. Even slight changes in intonation and accent in parts of the same country excite ridicule and laughter. Yet what do such trifles amount to? A little tenderness, a little more compassion and kindness often are sufficient to bridge what seems momentarily to be a wide gulf. Paul, a well-traveled man, wrote to the "foolish Galatians" that the law was fulfilled "in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." And he continues, "But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." And again, he wrote to "Titus, mine own son after the common faith," telling him to show "meekness unto all men. For," as he said, "we ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, . . . hateful, and hating." Was he perhaps, among other things, thinking of the death of gentle Stephen as he wrote thus to Titus? For Paul knew what it was to be carried away on the mesmeric wave of intolerant religious persecution.

If men, when tempted to hasty action, would take time to consider what this action might lead to, they would more readily distinguish between the righteousness which stands for truth, honesty, and justice, and the intolerant attitude which forces its own will on others in the name of doing God service. Christ Jesus had the utmost compassion on the sinning race of men. He said (John 12:47), "I came not to judge the world, but to save the world." His effort was always to reform sinners and to relieve suffering, and his example shines as a beacon light through the centuries which have passed since he was on earth with men. "Jesus laid down his life for mankind; what more could he do?" asks Mrs. Eddy (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 18), and continues, "Beloved, how much of what he did are we doing?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

## *Lines for a Camera*

HERE is a safe to hold sun-gold,
Moon-silver and the jeweled hours;
An insulated chest where cold
Insensate stuff preserves nor sours
The perishable lovely things—
Wind in soft hair, a wave's white lace,
The lamb's gay leap, the pulse of wings,
And youth poised proudly in a face.
Here is a box where dreams repeat;
A snare to trip time's flying feet.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

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## Snášelivost a umírněnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

OČ LEPŠÍ by byly životní podmínky na světě, kdyby jeho obyvatelé byli snášelivější a umírněnější. Probíráme-li se dějinami, poznáme často velmi snadno, že celé řadě neblahých událostí by se bylo dalo předejíti, kdyby se lidé v nich súčastnění byli lépe cvičili v těchto dvou cnostech. Nesnášelivost a neumírněnost řádily snad ještě prudčeji při záležitostech náboženských než v záležitostech světských, takže vzájemné pronásledování jedné sekty druhou zatemnilo dějinné záznamy téměř každé země.

Kristus Ježíš postřehl jasně sklon lidské mysli k nesnášelivosti a neumírněnosti a varoval své učedlníky těmito slovy: "Přijdet čas, že všeliký, kdož vás mordovati bude, domnívati se bude, že tím Bohu slouží".

Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, věděla, že nesnášelivost nelze přisouditi nějaké skupině osob neb národnosti. Poznala, že jest přívlastkem smrtelné mysli a že si proto činí nárok býti všeobecnou. Dala proto svým následovníkům pravidla, jimiž by se řídili při jednání s touto vlastností v sobě a jiných.

V "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšených spisech str. 130) praví: "Nevíte, že ten obnovuje svou sílu a jest povýšen, kdo provádí lásku k bližnímu v nejhojnější míře a čeká na Boha? Láska se nenadýmá; a pokorné a milující Bůh posvěcuje a určuje je, aby vedli řady vítězného pochodu lidstva ven z pouště, ven z temnoty do světla". A v knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 94) píše: "Tyranie, nesnášelivost a prolévání krve, nechť kdekoli je nalézáme, povstávají z věření, že nekonečné jest utvořeno podle vzoru smrtelné osobnosti, vášně a vznětu".

Lidé zastírali od nepamětných dob svou nesnášelivost maskou spravedlnosti, a stále se ještě dotazují, zda snášelivost neznamená snížení normy čistoty a dobroty. V Křesťanské Vědě jest tato důležitá otázka definitivně zodpovědčna. Křesťanská Věda učí jako Ježíš, že hřích nelze trpěti pod žádným zastřením, nýbrž že hřích musí býti odhalen a zničen. Ježíš rozpoznával hřích, jejž lidé v myšlenkách chovali, než jej zjevily jejich skutky, a odsuzoval myšlenku samu. Křesťanská Věda potvrzuje Ježíšova učení v každém směru. Ukazuje, jak lidé mohou vykořeniti hřích ze svého vlastního myšlení a předcházeti zlým účinkům myšlení jiných lidí na sebe samy tím, že si uvědomí, že hřích jest ve své podstatě neskutečný a tudíž neúčinný. Jsou-li lidé dokonale přesvědčení o skutečnosti, že hřích jest bez moci, pak jsou vyzbrojeni čelíti možným situacím na základě porozumění veškerosti dobra. Toto porozumění nezbytně zaplaší všechna nesnášelivá a míry neznající pronásledování jiných a vyzvedne Kristovského ducha jako všemocného.

Známý spisovatel vypravuje příhodu, jež ukazuje, že pronásledování vzniká ze strachu. Malý psík ocitl se v městečku a dal se hladem a strachem svésti k tomu, aby bez úmyslu ublížiti chňapl po chlapci, jenž jej škádlil. Chlapci v sousedství ihned usoudili, že pes je nebezpečný a počali jej kamenovati. Jen zakročení starší osoby zachránilo psa před možným zraněním. Muž ukázal, že malé stvoření nemělo úmyslu ublížiti jim, a že soucitné nakrmení a napojení jeho změnilo jej v příjemného soudruha ve hře.

Jsou-li naše myšlenky plny dobra, nedáme se svésti k chození po cestách pronásledování; nikdy nám nenapadne, že ublížením jinému člověku budeme sloužiti Bohu. Bohu sloužíme jinak. Ukrutnost a neumírněnost nemají místa v Jeho království.

Jest běžným úkazem, že cestovatelé v cizích krajích často se rozhořčují nad zvyky a mravy domorodců pouze proto, že jsou odlišny od toho, čemu cestovatelé uvykli. I nepatrné změny v intonaci a přízvuku v krajích téže země vyvolají posměch a smích. Avšak co záleží na takových maličkostech? Trochu šetrnosti, o něco více soucitu a laskavosti často postačí, aby překlenuly to, co se okamžitě zdá býti hlubokou propastí. Pavel, velmi zcestovalý muž, psal "nemoudrým Galatským", že zákon byl naplněn "v jednom slovu . . . totiž v tom: Milovati budeš bližního svého jako sebe samého". A pokračuje: "Pakli se vespolek kousete a žerete, hleďtež, abyste jedni od druhých zkaženi nebyli". A opět psal "Titovi, viastnímu synu u víře obecné", řka, aby dokázal "všeliké tichosti ke všechněm lidem. Byliť jsme zajisté," pravil, "i my někdy nesmyslní, tvrdošijní . . . ohyzdní, vespolek se nenávidíce". Myslil snad mimo jiné na smrt mírného štěpána, když takto psal Titovi? Neboť Pavel věděl, co znamenalo býti uchvácen mesmerickými vlnami nesnášelivého náboženského pronásledování.

Kdyby lidé, jsouce svádění k ukvapenému jednání, dali si na čas aby uvážili, k čemu by takové jednání mohlo vésti, rozeznávali by snadněji mezi spravedlivostí, která slouží pravdě, poctivosti a spravedlnosti a nesnášelivým stanoviskem, které vnucuje svou vlastní vůli druhým ve jménu prokazování služby Bohu. Kristus Ježíš měl největší slitování s hřešícím plemenem lidským, když řekl: "Nepřišel jsem, abych soudil svět, ale abych spasil svět" (Jan 12:47). Jeho snahou vždy bylo napraviti hříšníky a osvoboditi od utrpení, a jeho příklad září jako světlo vůdčí hvězdy po staletí, která uplynula od doby, kdy byl s lidmi na zemi. "Ježíš položil svůj život za lidstvo, co více mohl učiniti?" táže se Mrs. Eddy (Message to The Mother Church for 1902—Poselství k Mateřské Církvi pro 1902, str. 18), a pokračuje: "Nejmilejší, co konáme z toho, co on konal?"

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1938

## Mayor and Governor Look Ahead

### Tobin sounds out public on revenue, hinting at gas tax diversion and sales levy—Indicates wish to ease property rate — Hurley offers conservative scheme of legislation.

After 90 days of catch-as-catch-can campaign reform talk and 60 days of "lame duck" waiting for a new reform administration to begin its hoped-for clean-up, Boston inaugurates its forty-second and second youngest mayor on Mayor.

At 36, Maurice J. Tobin, a Roxbury newsboy who stepped up from brief experience in the State Legislature and Boston School Committee, and a clerkship with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to the $20,000 a year post at the City Hall tiller, came into possession of one of the most critical municipal situations in the United States.

No one knew better than he. From a welter of figures thrown at a predominately Roxbury and Brighton audience jamming sedate Symphony Hall last Monday morning, one fact stood forth with perturbing potency: Unless Boston obtains between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 from outside sources, the city's taxpayers face a $45 or $46 tax rate this year.

Since the present $38.70 rate is held to be driving industries from the city, any appreciable increase is considered untenable. It would mean loss of homes, closing of stores, a recession in Boston's progress.

The Mayor painted in this dark background, then left it to dry in the thoughts of the community.

After two days of easing himself into City Hall routine and organizing his secretariat (surprising observers by giving the chief post to former Mayor Curley's secretary, Cornelius Reardon) and naming Back Bay Brahmin, former Harvard football star, Henry Parkman Jr., as corporation counsel, Mayor Tobin began painting in the brighter hues of the foreground of Boston's fiscal picture.

He chose the Chamber of Commerce as the place: Time, Thursday noon.

Newsmen, comfortable with an ample lunch of turkey and trimmings and with a flimsy of the Mayor's speech in their pockets to work on later, leaned back to enjoy the oratory. Suddenly they reached for pencils, shoved plates aside. Reason: the Mayor had left his typewritten text and was running down the field with the ball. He was giving the first hint of where he hopes to get the $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 needed to save Boston taxpayers.

The Mayor's source for money was that often-hacked bone, the gasoline tax.

Like many another city official in the State, Mayor Tobin suggested relief for real estate taxpayers might be more in order than the building of more super highways. He had one thing to back up his request that other cities could not offer: In the eight years Massachusetts has collected gasoline taxes, totaling approximately $152,000,000, Boston has received but $50,000 of the money.

For the last few years the State has been diverting from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 of highway revenues to cities and towns. At first this was distributed on the basis of highway mileage, giving the bulk to towns with small populations but many roads. Presumably, Mayor Tobin would alter this plan to have it distributed on the basis either of population or size of contribution of payments, or even as a special state gift to Boston in its emergency predicament.

In any case, one thing is sure: Whatever plan the Mayor will precipitate a fight on Beacon Hill, where Boston does not always get what it wants.

As the week ended, it appeared that Mayor Tobin will be offered the alternative choice of working for a state sales tax of 2 per cent on all retail purchases.

Since a retail sales tax stands in the thoughts of large store owners as the apex of all evil, and Mayor Tobin, presumably, will tread softly when the toes of large merchants are exposed, it seemed that the new Mayor's first week had left him with a big, bad problem and not much of a solution at hand.

### City's and State's Sendoff

Every four years Boston inaugurates a Mayor the first week in the New Year. Around New Year's the Massachusetts Legislature is opened with a flourishing speech by the Governor. When these two come together every four years, the week becomes a political highpoint. This week was one of those.

The inauguration of clean-cut young Maurice Tobin as Boston's Mayor was followed by a Chamber of Commerce speech which showed this youngster as having potential political promise. He faced a sadly lagging financial future with a confident attack on the problem.

Governor Hurley, aiming for another term, launched a safe legislative program in his speech.

Boston's famous waterfront, the current labor problems, the courts, Federal Building and other news centers all made their contribution to the week. The Monitor city staff reviews this week in this new Saturday column, designed to give Monitor readers a related picture of Boston happenings.

## Waterfront:

### Rejection of Champlain Waterway Hailed by Boston Shipping Circles

Boston shipping men welcomed the news this week that the proposed Hudson River-Lake Champlain waterway project, to connect New York with Montreal and the West by way of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway, had been rejected by the International Joint Commission as uneconomic at present.

Realizing that such a waterway would enable many ships to carry their cargoes directly to ports on the waterway and the Great Lakes without the use of rail terminals in New England and other Atlantic coast ports, local interest had opposed the plan at an earlier hearing held by the United States Army Engineers. It had been rejected there, also, as being too costly considering the benefits which might be expected.

As a result of an appeal by proponents of the waterway, however, another hearing by the army engineers is scheduled in Washington next Wednesday at which, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, New England interests will again be well represented.

### Wool Imports Slump

Raw wool, one of Boston's most important imports, is in very little demand by New England textile mills at present. As a result, figures issued by the Customs House for the week ending Jan. 1 showed that only 341,747 pounds were unloaded here, compared to 5,642,763 pounds for the same week a year ago.

### Warning on Lobsters

New England lobster fishermen were warned this week by the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington that if their catch is not to continue its annual decline they must market the younger crustaceans only and preserve the older ones for propagation. In 1889 Massachusetts lobstermen caught 4,315,416 pounds, but by 1933 the catch had dropped to 1,928,616 pounds.

### First Ocean Caller

The first ocean passenger steamer to dock at Boston this year was the Canadian National Steamships' Lady Hawkins, which brought back 86 passengers on Monday from a 30-day cruise to British Guinea, the British West Indies and Bermuda.

### Early Ice Patrol

Commander Thomas A. Shanley, in charge of the Boston division of the Coast Guard, received orders on Thursday to start the international ice patrol on Feb. 10—some weeks earlier than in previous years. New legislation, he said, provided for beginning of the patrol before the arrival of the first icebergs in the North Atlantic and for warnings radiocast to captains of all vessels, who must now, in the case of United States vessels, keep out of danger zones on penalty of $500 fines.

## State House:

### Hurley's 'Politically Safe' Message Starts Off New Legislative Year

In the week under the Gilded Dome on Beacon Street, Gov. Charles F. Hurley's "politically safe" message topped the run of news. Out of his 5000 words stand three points which he made:

1. Port development to place this water terminal on a more equitable competitive basis.

2. Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

3. Immediate legislative action to strengthen the arm of the Attorney General in a state-wide drive on crime.

It was not regarded as a "fighting speech," packed with proposals, and contained few major recommendations . . . yet the 1938 session of the 150th Great and General Court of Massachusetts will not be without lively action. Even at this early date, forces are lining up on efforts to repeal (or retain) parimutuel betting on horse and dog racing with the gambling interests alert to safeguard ground they have gained.

In this connection, Secretary of State Cook still is in a dilemma on placing the two identical initiative petitions calling for the repeal of the pari-mutuel betting on the ballot. He asks the Supreme Court to decide.

### Judge or Lawyer

"To continue longer in the dual role of judge and lawyer is to run the risk of doing both jobs unsatisfactorily," Special Justice Kenneth D. Johnson of Quincy District Court wrote in notifying Governor Hurley that he preferred the role of lawyer to judge. The "part-time" system in his opinion "is one of the glaring defects of the district court system." (The special justices serve without salary and are paid on a daily basis when they sit on the bench.)

### Prices and Jobs

Statisticians announced this week that it is 27.5 per cent cheaper to live in the Bay State today than it was at the start of 1926. At the same time Massachusetts began the registration of approximately 150,000 unemployed workers who are entitled to unemployment compensation, Feb. 1, of $5 to $15 a week.

And to close, Registrar Frank A. Goodwin fathered a bill for a maximum speed limit of 50 miles an hour in daylight and 45 at night.

## Labor:

### Efforts to Resist Wage Reductions Continue

Labor news this week was marked by the continuing cycle of union efforts to resist depression wage cuts and the start of public hearings on breach of contract charges brought by the C. I. O. against two big cleaning plants.

The chief wage dispute occurred at Marlboro, where employees of the stitching room at the Ornsteen Shoe Company said they were getting only $9 a week, instead of $24 to $27, which they said was promised them.

With the whole town considerably excited, 200 C. I. O. members went on strike. A new union appeared, pledged never to strike, and to submit all disputes to arbitration. The situation was similar to many others this winter, in which the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

## Recent Pay Rises Rescinded by New Cambridge Mayor

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge stated yesterday that he had instructed the city treasurer to reduce the wages of all city employees which had been increased during the last few months of the previous administration.

He said that salary increases totaling $40,000 were made during the election campaign outside of the city budget.

All salaries as of Jan. 1, he said, would now be at the same level established in the 1937 budget as approved by the city council.

## Glueck Backs Board Plan For Parole Release

### Centralized Authority Is Advised by Harvard Criminologist

### Court Case Cited

The State Parole Board recommendation that district and probate courts be stripped of their powers to release defective delinquents and that those powers be delegated only to the board, was endorsed publicly today by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology, Harvard University, author of several books on criminal delinquency.

The board's proposal was one of several contained in its annual report to Gov. Charles F. Hurley last night. It is the first report issued by the board since it was completely reorganized under Governor Hurley, and two women members added to the three-man board to aid in the handling of female prisoner applications for parole.

Dr. Glueck agreed with the board that authority to release defective delinquents should be centralized in one organization, which would also accept the sole responsibility for results.

The subject has been a news issue in recent weeks because of the Howard Long case. Long, imprisoned as a defective delinquent, was released by Judge William E. Rowe of the Brockton district court after the release had been favored by Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge district court. At present Long is under sentence to be hanged in New Hampshire, having been found guilty of a degeneracy murder, committed since his release. As a result of the case, legislation has been filed seeking impeachment of Judges Rowe and Stone. Furthermore, Judge Stone faces possible ouster proceedings at the hands of Governor Hurley.

**Co-ordination**

"If society is to be protected against the depredations of the defective delinquent committed to the state farm for life," the board reported, "it is vital that the three elements — superintendent, physician and parole board—should coordinate in determining his fitness to be set at large in the community.

"These elements cannot function if probate courts and district courts continue to exercise jurisdiction in these cases. In so saying, it is far from our purpose to question the integrity of these tribunals. In fact, it is not a question of integrity at all, but rather a requirement for concentrated authority.

"In the parole room, the community is the object of paramount concern, but in the courtroom, with opposing counsel and resultant conflicting interests, the community may indeed be taken into account, but not without a clash of interests and certainly not without undue emphasis very often being placed on the individual, with or without regard for community welfare."

Only recently Dr. Glueck, in an article entitled, "A Criminologist Looks at Social Work," in the Social Service Review, stated:

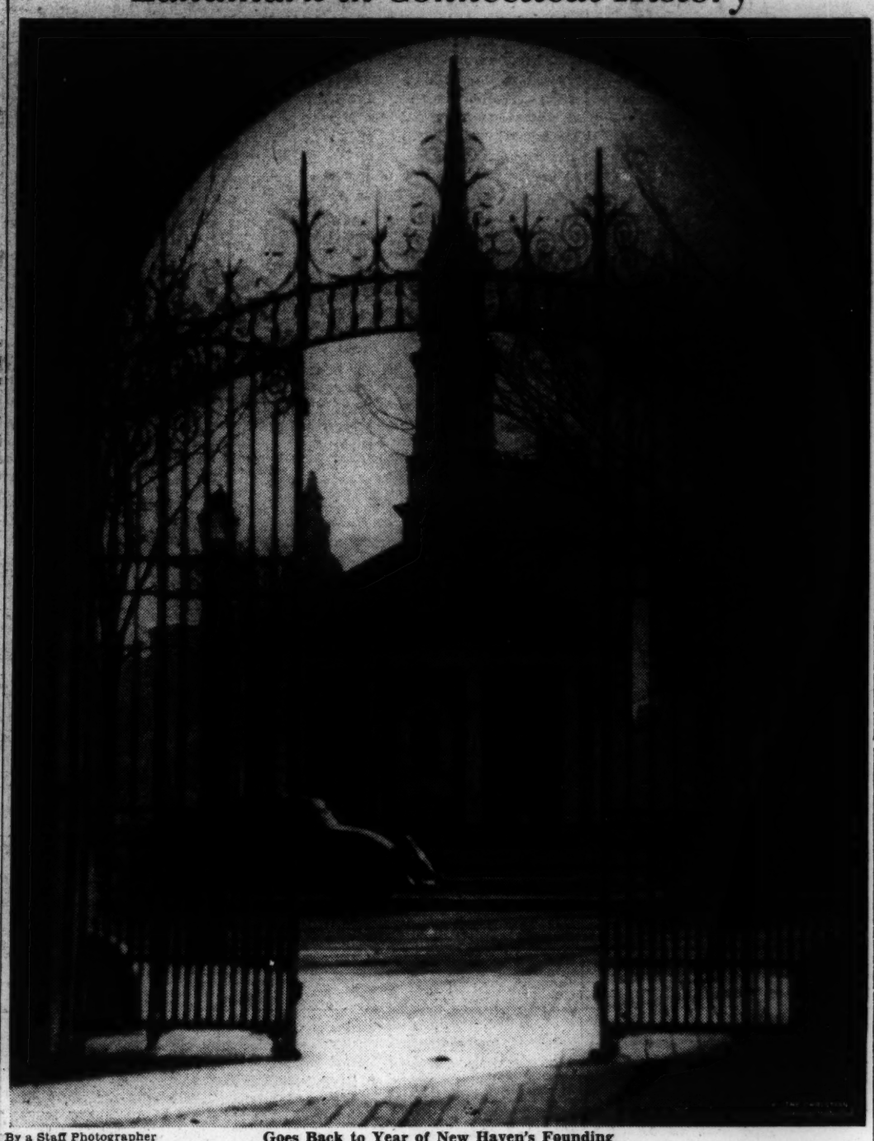
"A major weakness of the existing 'system' of criminal justice is that it is not a system at all. It is a tangle of disconnected agencies and staffs. It is a sprawling, disintegrated, inefficient mass of attitudes, prejudices, agencies and personnel instead of a unified, centrally directed, consistent and effective system of justice."

His words apply to the parole system as well as to the system of criminal justice as a whole.

**Lightening Load**

The parole board defective delinquent recommendation, coupled with its proposal for repeal of the law authorizing indenture of women prisoners by institution superintendents and the State Commissioner of Correction, would centralize completely prisoner release in the hands of the board.

## *Landmark in Connecticut History*



By a Staff Photographer

**Goes Back to Year of New Haven's Founding**

Center Church (Congregational) Is One of Three Churches Built Before 1815 at New Haven, Facing the Central Green. This Church, the Fourth on the Same Site, Traces Origin to 1638

## Bar Regrets Hurley Failure To Seek Advice on Judgeships

**From Pemberton Square Courthouse**

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's method of making judicial appointments has raised ripples of protest among members of the Massachusetts bar. Their disagreement is not with the character of appointments made by the State's Chief Executive, although if the advice of the attorneys had been sought and followed by the Governor, doubtlessly one or more of the appointments would have resulted differently.

But Governor Hurley has enjoyed the privilege of filling nearly 30 vacancies in the courts of the Commonwealth, a privilege greater than any ever granted to his predecessors, they point out. Also, according to several lawyers, the Chief Executive of the State has never consulted any member of their profession or the bar association for references as to fitness of the considered appointees for such important positions.

**Governed by Politics**

Appointments have been made on the basis of political expediency, they contend, rather than from the viewpoint of the nominees' judicial ability, integrity, temperament and experience.

The Boston Bar Association has always maintained a committee on judicial appointments and, in the past, governors have seen fit to consult this committee for advice in making appointments to the bench, lawyers state. The committee now consists of Damon E. Hall, president of the association; Francis Carney, Richard J. Cotter, Robert G. Dodge, Daniel J. Lyne, Bentley W. Warren and Charles E. Wyzanski.

Of late, the committee has had few calls—if any—from the Governor's office, and has been given little notice when any member sought to discuss appointments with him, according to reports.

**The Lawyer's Side of It**

Governor Hurley—or any Governor—should evidence his willingness to protect the public's right by collaborating in some way with the bar in making judicial appointments, lawyers believe. The fitness and qualifications of the nominee are

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Parade of Ships Resumes in Boston After Holidays

**Week-End Sailings**

Week-end marine parades, which thinned out substantially over the year-end holidays, got back into their stride today when first of a procession of 39 vessels due to reach port between today and Monday came into the harbor. It was the first "normal" week-end procession in 1938, in so far as number of boats is concerned

But the roster of ships of 1938 week-ends is to show fewer passenger ships than in the past, for the Anchor Line announces that its liners will sail in midweek rather than at the week-end, beginning

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

## Joint Legislative Group Plans to Question Bickford

### In Boston Today

The calling of Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service, before the Joint Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, to prove his charges that legislators can be bought for $100 down to a pound of tea" appeared certain today.

As members of the Rules Committee prepared to request Mr. Bickford's appearance, after he had announced his readiness and willingness to appear before the Legislature and "present all the facts," Senator P. Eugene Casey, Milford Democrat, was drawing up an order under which Mr. Bickford would be forced to appear if he changed his plans and refused to testify.

Meanwhile, legislative parliamentarians could find no provision under which to punish Mr. Bickford through jail sentence or fine if he is unable to prove his charges. Had he made his remarks before a legislative committee or in the legislative lobbies rather than before the Worcester Rotary Club and failed to prove them he could be sentenced to jail for 30 days.

## Relief Bureau Help Discharged

Stephen Hughes, new director of the Municipal Employment Bureau, announced today that 10 of 17 employees in his office have been discharged. This move follows Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's announced economy drive. Mr. Hughes said that until the last administration the bureau's employees had never numbered more than seven or eight.

## Boston Advised To Buy Equipment

By purchasing, instead of hiring, equipment for use in WPA projects, the City of Boston would effect very considerable savings, according to a report received today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin from the Finance Commission.

Rather than leaving the renting of such equipment to different officials, the commission pointed out, the city could purchase a certain number of units and house them in a central place, where they would be available to all departments.

Instances of inefficiency in the hiring and use of equipment were quoted in the report.

## Constitution's Annals Traced In Connecticut

### Governor Cross Reviews State's Ratification of American Charter

### Public's Favor Won

### Speakers, Newspapers and Pamphlets Played Part in Silencing Objections

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8—One hundred and fifty years ago tomorrow, in the old North Meeting House at Hartford, Connecticut, ratified the Constitution of the United States.

It was the fifth state to approve the Constitution, and the first of the New England states to do so. This week, in a quiet way, Connecticut is celebrating the event.

No official observance has been planned. A state commission appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross to arrange celebrations of the Constitution's 150th anniversary was given no appropriation. One public ceremony, the commission decided, was all that it would attempt, and that was held Sept. 17, on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia.

**Bit of History Disclosed**

The important bit of Connecticut history between that event in Philadelphia and the ratification in Hartford, Jan. 9, 1788, has not been overlooked, however.

Through original research, in the records of the time, Connecticut's busy Governor has found time to prepare a review, written in his own readable style, of the Connecticut ratification convention. He made it public this week as a formal statement to the people of the state.

Unofficially, Connecticut is observing the anniversary with historical programs planned by patriotic clubs, with study of the subject in the schools, and references to it planned by many a clergyman for Sunday sermons.

**The Governor's Statement**

Governor Cross's statement follows:

"We are on the threshold of a memorable day in the history of this state—the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by Connecticut.

"On Jan. 4, 1788, in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, passed during the preceding October, delegates from all the towns met in convention at the State House in Hartford. Each town was represented by the same number of delegates as it had members in the Legislature, except that Colebrook and Barkhamsted, having at that time no representatives, were each allowed one delegate. A former Governor, Matthew Griswold, was elected president of the convention and Jedidiah Strong, secretary. After an examination of the certificates of the delegates, the convention adjourned to the North Meeting House, as the third building of what we know as the Center Church was then called, which had been previously fitted up with stoves so as to keep the members of the convention warm.

"On the roll of delegates were the names of many of the state's most distinguished men, including judges, clergymen, military officers and private citizens.

"During the weeks which had followed the signing of the Federal Constitution in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787, this document had been the chief topic of conversation in all the states. It was ably debated in many letters and articles appearing in the press.

**Public Opinion Favorable**

"Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison combined their efforts in writing 85 remarkable articles, later published in book form under the title of 'The Federalist.' Leading proponents in Connecticut were the three men who had represented the state at the Philadelphia Convention—Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth and William Samuel Johnson. They first commented in detail on the proposed Constitution in an official letter transmitting a printed copy to Gov. Samuel Huntington, and then addressed additional communications to Connecticut newspapers strongly advocating ratification. Roger Sherman wrote a series of five newspaper letters. Of very great importance were Ellsworth's 'Letters of a Landholder,' which were reprinted in newspapers all the way from New Hampshire to Maryland.

"Naturally, there was some opposition against ratification, but by the time the convention opened at Hartford the majority of the members as well as public opinion was clearly on the side of favorable action. Nevertheless, according to the Connecticut Courant, afterward renamed the Hartford Courant, the delegates voted that the Constitution be read and discussed by sections, and that no vote should be taken until this procedure had been followed.

**Each Section Explained**

"Sherman Ellsworth and Johnson continued to play the leading roles. It is probable that Sherman read the Constitution, explaining each section, while Ellsworth opened the debate on the first day with an eloquent exposition of the need for union and a national government with adequate powers to enforce federal legislation. His arguments were aimed at those who felt that a federal government would deprive the states of liberty of action.

"William Samuel Johnson followed Ellsworth with an equally eloquent address. Speaking with great force, directness and mastery of his subject, Johnson concluded by saying: 'If we reject a plan of government which, with such favorable circumstances, is offered for our accept-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate northwesterly winds.

All New England States: Generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over south portion and fresh northwest over north portion and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 34 | 34 | Minneapolis | -10 | -12 |
| Bermuda | 66 | 66 | New Orleans | 36 | 36 |
| Chicago | 2 | 2 | New York | 32 | 32 |
| Denver | 18 | 16 | Norfolk | 38 | 38 |
| Helena | 30 | 28 | Philadelphia | 34 | 32 |
| Kansas City | 10 | 10 | St. Louis | 14 | 14 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 52 | San Francisco | 42 | 40 |
| Miami | 58 | 58 | Washington | 36 | 36 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 8.
B—Minimum, Jan. 7

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 3:43 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 4:13 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 4:38 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 5:07 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:48 p. m. Light all vehicles Sunday at 4:49 p. m.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio Programs—Page 10

### Theaters

**Wilbur—**
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Shubert Copley—**
"Playboy of the Western World," by John M. Synge. Also "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, Maureen Delaney, Udolphus Wright, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Colonial—**
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

### Movies

**Boston—**
"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.; 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:10. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 2:52, 5:56, 9.

**State and Orpheum—**

"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum; 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:15, 9:50.

**Keith Memorial—**
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:17 a. m., 1:21, 4:25, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:35, 9. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:25, 8:40. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 6:15, 7:35, 9:50.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m.; 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:20, 5:30, 8:20. Modern 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:10, 8:15.

**University—**
Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "It's Love I'm After." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

**Fine Arts—**
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

**South Station—**
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

**Metropolitan—**
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ghezzis, and others.

**Tremont—**
"Coronation in Color." 12:10, 4:05, 8. Also "The Great Ziegfeld," starring William Powell, Myrna Loy, and Luise Rainer. 9 a. m.; 12:55, 4:50, 8:40.

**Hub—**
Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m.; 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:50 a. m.; 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

**Repertory and Medford Square—**
Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Give Me Your Heart," featuring Kay Francis. 1:08, 4:05, 6:55, 10:05.

**Epiown—**
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

**Exeter—**
Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Dangerously Yours," featuring Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

### Tomorrow

### Music

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by male chorus of 50 singers from the University of Helsinki. Martti Turunen, conductor. 3:30.

**Hotel Vendome—**
Eighty-ninth concert by the Boston Flute Players Club: Jean Pasquier, violin; Pierre Pasquier, viola; Etienne Pasquier, violoncello; Georges Laurent, flute, and J. M. Sanroma, pianoforte. 3:30.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir, Jan. 9, 2:30.

**Jordan Hall—**
Recital by Reginald Boardman, pianist, assisted by the Pro Arte Woodwind Ensemble. Louis Speyer, oboe; Boaz Piller, bassoon; Rosario Mazzeo, clarinet, and Willem Valkenier, French horn. 3:30.

**Boston Public Library—**
Program of Chamber Music. Arranged by Paul Hastings Allen, composer and pianist. 8.

### Other Events

**Boston City Club—**
Motion picture, "History Is Made at Night," Club Auditorium for members and guests. 2:30 and 4:30.

**Boston Public Library—**
Illustrated lecture by Covell Lazelle on "Old Boston Days—Around the Old State House." 3:30.

### Monday

**New England Women's Club—**
"The Artists and Cape Cod." exhibition of Donald F. Witherstine's wood cuts and etchings. 2:30.

### Concert Calendar

**Longy School of Music—**
Concert by the Silberberg String quartet. George Silberberg, flute, and Margery Knowles, piano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Jan. 11.

**Jordan Hall—**
Second concert of the season by the Boston String Quartet, assisted by J. M. Sanroma, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 11.

**Hotel Statler Ballroom—**
Fourth program presented by the Boston Morning Musicales. Artur Rubinstein, pianist. 11 a. m. Jan.12.

**Paine Hall—**
Recital of Chamber Music given under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music. Open to the public without charge. Cambridge. 8:15. Jan. 12.

**Sanders Theater—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. Cambridge. 8. Jan. 13.

**Munroe Hall, Trinity Court—**
First of five Calvstra Lecture-Recitals devoted to the development of Chamber Music in the smaller forms, from Frescobaldi to Schönberg. Donald Thayer du Freyne, speaker; Robert Strassbourg, concert pianist. Assisted by Howard Harrington, tenor; Jacques Dronsik, flutist; Yorvis Yakalis, violinist and Leigh Elder, cellist. 8:30. Jan. 14.

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 2:30. Jan. 14.

**Sanders Theater—**
Saturday Morning Junior Concert presented by the Symphonic Ensemble of Boston. Russell Ames Cook, conductor. Bernard Zighera, harp. 10:30 a. m. Jan. 15.

**Symphony Hall—**
Twelfth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8:15. Jan. 18.

**In the World of the Arts**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

# What's Going On in the Arts

**At Fogg Art Museum**

Third in a series of exhibitions being held at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard is a display of colored wood block prints by Hiroshige. Outstanding member of that school of genre color printing known as the Ukiyoe, Hiroshige conferred distinction upon what in the Japan of his day was considered commonplace picture making. With the passage of time the prints made by him and his colleagues and pupils have been elevated to the rank of works of art.

The exhibition at the Fogg Museum consists of four triptychs, some vertical large prints, an a few small ones. Figures hold the interest, mounted against a naturalistic background. In the native manner, the figures are flat, executed in decisive line and ornamented with color. While it was no novelty to the Japanese of a century or more ago to visualize all imagery, man or nature, trees, boats, bridges, in terms of a judiciously laid line, it was a revelation to some Frenchmen of the latter half of the last century. Prints such as these by Hiroshige helped to precipitate the revolution against photographic painting in Paris, and helped to give to decoration its due. These prints are the inspiration of Whistler's ornate portrayals of ladies sitting about in diagonal postures.

In adjoining galleries there are beautiful things to see. One gallery contains some lovely Persian objects, illuminated manuscripts and potteries exquisite in workmanship, elegant in form and color. In a third gallery there are hung preparatory drawings by masters. The Fogg Museum makes a point of showing these informal and often sketchy works by artists in order to disclose to students the mannerisms, habits of thought, peculiar gifts of great artists. There is something intimate and autographic about many of these drawings. D. A.

**"Non-Stop New York"**

Making the impossible probable has always been a much more dificult art than making the improbable possible. "Non-Stop New York," which winged its way into the Hub Theater yesterday, accomplishes the former, and rather cleverly, too. The supple fingers of circumstance ply so deftly at the end of coincidence's long arm that a neatly woven murder melodrama results.

On New Year's eve, 1938, a pretty English chorus girl (Anna Lee) witnesses a murder. Back in England, she learns that an innocent man is to be eletrocuted for the crime. After fruitless attempts to convince an austere Scotland Yard inspector (John Loder) of her story, the girl stows away on a transatlantic plane which will reach New York just in time for her to save the condemned man.

This Gaumont British production benefits by effective settings, good camera work and competent performances in all roles, especially those of the villains. Francis Sullivan, Frank Cellier, Desmond Tester and Athene Seyler are prominent among the supporting players.

There are several agreeable persons in "Lady, Behave," the companion film, but the material is of the tritest. Many will find distasteful, no matter how farcical the treatment, a story about a wealthy widower whose two children endeavor to extricate him from a "marriage" to another man's wife while both were on a spree. Eilers, Neil Hamilton, Joseph Schildkraut, Grant Mitchell, Marcia Mae Jones and George Ernest cavort through an impossible story which remains merely impossible.

**"Tarzan's Revenge"**

The high point in the unreeling of "Tarzan's Revenge" at the Keith Boston Theater yesterday was not supplied by the film itself. It came as Tarzan was valiantly pushing 14 or so inhospitable cannibals across a rope bridge high over a gorge. Titters burst into a roar of laughter when small boy shouted, "Whataman!"

Outside of this incident, "Tarzan's Revenge" was more or less uneventful. Looking stolidly athletic, Glenn Morris (the new Tarzan) rescues Eleanor Holm from one of those "big chief" fellows who has her kidnapped. As a reward, she remains, in a white silk tank suit to share his wimming pool and his wild, simple life while her parents return to civilization.

The companion film is "A Damsel in Distress." J. D. B.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# Evening on Networks Shared By President and Conductor

**The Week-End Radio**

The Jackson Day dinner to be held tonight, a traditional Democratic Party function which is generally a sound-board on party policy, is significant because President Roosevelt is expected to expand his remarks on business which he first announced in his annual message. His speech, to be delivered at the main Jackson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, will be relayed by the major networks from 9:30 to 10 p. m. WEEI, WNAC, WAAB and WMEX will relay it in Boston, Postmaster General James A. Farley will introduce the President. Immediately following the President, James Roosevelt and Gov. Charles F. Hurley will be heard over WAAB at 10 p. m.

Coincidental with the Washington dinner, local Jackson Day dinners will be held over the country. From the Massachusetts dinner at the Copley Plaza in Boston, the addresses of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant, and David I. Walsh, senior Senator of Massachusetts, will be relayed by WNAC at 9 p. m.

Fabien Sevitzky, whom Boston theater patrons knew for so many years as conductor of the Metropolitan Theater Orchestra, will conduct the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra in a concert over WAAB at 10 p. m. tonight. Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; Bruch's concerto for violin, Lea Luboshutz, soloist; Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"; Shepherd's "The Lone Prairie"; and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" suite are the concert items.

Changes made by Arturo Toscanini for his third concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight substitute Mozart's overture to "The Magic Flute" and Beethoven's symphony No. 6, "Pastoral," for previously scheduled items. WBZ and WNAC will relay it at 10 p. m. Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre" and Debussy's three symphonic sketches under the title "La Mer" ("The Sea") remain on the program.

Other programs worth dialing tonight are:

Columbia Workshop, experimental drama period now on new time schedule with William N. Robson, directing, to do "The Ghost of Benjamin Sweet," a humorous play, WEEI, 8 p. m.

National Barn Dance, to offer Shelby Maxwell, long-range weather forecaster, who will give his farm audience some idea of the weather for the next 10 or 12 weeks. Other regular acts, WBZ, 9 p. m.

**Sunday**

Music worth dialing includes:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, with Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., in contemporary program. Cesare Sodero's "Village Festival," Shostakovitch's First Symphony, and third movement of Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3, with Miss Schumann, soloist.

Magic Key, to feature Carl Hartmann, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan; Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt to be interviewed by Linton Wells on new book, "This Troubled World"; Joan Edwards, popular soloist, and orchestra.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, with Georges Enesco, Roumanian composer, as guest conductor and violin soloist, WEEI, 3 p. m. Program: Bach's Concerto in A minor for violin and string orchestra, and Chausson's "Poème," Op. 25, with Mr. Enesco as violinist, Mishel Piastro, conducting; Franck's "Redemption" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, "Eroica." Georges Enesco, conducting. Deems Taylor, commentator, to interview first chair players in the string section.

Magazine of the Air, to feature Eudice Shapiro, youthful girl violinist, WEEI, 5 p. m. Channing Pollock, Morton Bowe and Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

Bach-Strauss concert; Eddy Brown's "String Classics"; Schumann, Liszt, Schubert concert; modern music hour, available to listeners whose sets can tune WQXR, New York City, on 1550 kilocycles.

Beverley Lane, soprano, Chicago's "Cinderella of the Opera," to be featured in the Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m. Miss Lane, only 18, who had not embarked on a singing career a year ago, will do the difficult "Una Voce Poco Fa" aria from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," the "Doll Song" from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," Manning's "In the Luxembourg Gardens" and Musetta's Waltz," from Puccini's "La Boheme." Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor, takes the baton for the next seven concerts of the series.

Edvina Eustis, contralto, who won "Rising Stars" grand award of $1000, will sing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" and "Bohemian Song," from "Carmen," as her thanks, WNAC, 10 p. m. Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan baritone, who "made" the opera by this route long before it was radiocast, will present the award.

Movie star appearances include "Mickey Mouse" and his pals on a visit to "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," WNAC, 5:30 p. m.; return of Jeanette MacDonald, WEEI, 1 p. m.; Fay Wray, as guest of Fog Murray, WBZ, 7:30 p. m.; Margaret Sullavan and Ned Sparks with "Charlie McCarthy," WNAC, 8 p. m.; Olivia de Havilland with Tyrone Power in "Hotel for Two," WBZ, 9 p. m.

**Monday**

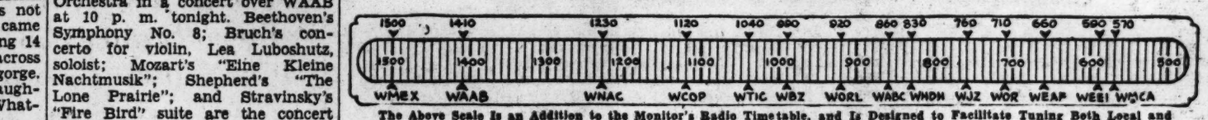
Dialworthy music for this day includes first concert of series of six by Coolidge Quartet—six Beethoven quartets over WEEI at 3 p. m., by arrangement with G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers; Gail Kubik, violin soloist, with Rochester Civic Orchestra, WBZ, 3 p. m., playing his own concerto; Eugene Ormandy conducting Philadelphia Orchestra in program of Wagner, Berlioz, Mendelssohn and Weinberger, with Ernest McChesney, tenor soloist, WBZ, 9 p. m.; Marek Weber, conductor of light music, leading second concert of sponsored series, WNAC, 10 p. m.

Talks of note include address by Gen. Smedley D. Butler to second annual radio conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, WORL only, 1 p. m.; Senator Robert R. Reynolds, N. C., on "The National Immigration Problem," WOR-WAAB, 6:45 p. m.; Fascism in America," Prof. George Pettee of the department of government of Harvard, in Guardian series, WAAB 7:30 p. m.; Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, in first of series, "For Men Only," introducing sons of famous men who have succeeded in their own right, WEAF-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.; Representative Maury Maverick, Texas, on "Taxes," National Forum, WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Drama worthy of dialing includes Grace Moore in a singing-speaking role with Melvin Douglas in "Enter Madame," WEEI, 9 p. m.; "The Little Indian" of Mexico," story of Benito Juarez, who overthrew Emperor Maximilian, "Brave New World" drama, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A. D. H.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Story of Industry | Rakov's Orchestra | Top Hatters: orchestra | Sport matinee | "Souvenirs" |
| 5:15 Story of Industry | Rakov's Orchestra | Top Hatters: orchestra | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Boston Hour | Dance Interlude | Stamp speakers | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Boston Hour | Norman Cloutier's Orch. | NBC dance music | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 6:00 News; sport preview | News; "Dance Revue": | News Service | Baseball school | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Musical programs | music; sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Ben Feld's Orch. | News; Nagel's Orch. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Ben Feld's Orch. | Harold Nagel's Orch. | Studio speakers | Dinner concert | M. Morrill's Orchestra |
| 7:00 Saturday Night | Message of Israel | Kaltenmyer's Kinder- | Sport reports | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Swing Session | Message of Israel | garten: comedy | Will Osborne's Orch. | Terry O'Toole's "Irish |
| 7:30 Band concert | Jim's Question Bee | Dramatic sketch | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Echoes" |
| 7:45 Band concert | Jim's Question Bee | Sports of the Week | "Cafe Continental" | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 8:00 Columbia Work- | Harry Lewis's Orchestra | Robert L. Ripley; solo- | Pat Barnes and his | "Jungle Jim": sketch |
| 8:15 shop: dramatic sk. | Harry Lewis's Orchestra | ists; orchestra | Barnstormers: variety | "Melody Ensemble" |
| 8:30 Russ Morgans' Or.; | NBC Spelling Bee | Jack Haley; Wendy Bar- | Olga Baclanova's Conti- | Popular vocal |
| 8:45 sketch; soloists | NBC Spelling Bee | ry; soloist; orchestra | nental Revue | Popular vocal |
| 9:00 "Professor Quiz": | National Barn Dance: | Jackson Day talks from | L. Noble's Orchestra | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 9:15 questions; answers | Henry Burr: soloists; | Boston | L. Noble's Orchestra | Jackson Day talks by |
| 9:30 President Roosevelt | vocal groups; Hoosier | Address, President | Address, President | President Roosevelt; |
| 9:45 President Roosevelt | Hot Shots | Roosevelt | Roosevelt | others |
| 10:00 Your Hit Parade: | National Broadcasting | National Broadcasting | Indianapolis Symphony | Earl Moyer's Orchestra |
| 10:15 vocalists; male | Company Symphony | Company Symphony | Orchestra, Fabien | James Negra's Orchestra |
| 10:30 trio; guest soloist | Orchestra, Arturo | Orchestra, Arturo | Sevitzky, conductor | James Negra's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Nan Wynn, songs | Toscanini, conductor | Toscanini, conductor | Indianapolis Sym. Orch. | Jimime McHale's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | NBC Symphony Orch. | NBC Symphony Orch. | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Popular vocalist |
| 11:15 Buddy Rogers | NBC Symphony Orch. | NBC Symphony Orch. | Hockey report | M. Morrill's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Benny Goodman & | News; "Roundelay" | News Service | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Dance music |
| 11:45 his orch.; chimes | NBC dance music | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Don Gilberto's Orch. |

### Sunday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 Church of the Air | Russian Melodies | "Uncle Bob": children's | Jewish art program | "Operatic Airs" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Studio program | variety program | Jewish art program | Harper's Varieties |
| 10:30 Wahlberg Brown | Dreams of Long Ago: | Network speaker | Tremont Temple Bap- | Harper's Varieties |
| 10:45 string ensemble | song dramatization | Network speaker | tist Church service | Studio speaker |
| 11:00 Trinity Church | News; vocalist | St. Paul's service | Tremont Temple Bap- | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 Trinity Church | Noon Journal | St. Paul's service | tist Church service | "Musical Hits" |
| 11:30 Trinity Church | Felix Knight, songs | St. Paul's service | Tremont Temple Bap- | "Musical Hits" |
| 11:45 Trinity Church | Commentator | St. Paul's service | tist Church service | The Italian Hour |
| 12:00 Gems of Melody | Southernaires: quartet | Clotilda Zappala, so- | News Service | The Italian Hour |
| 12:15 News Service | Southernaires; quartet | prano; organist | Piano duo | The Italian Hour |
| 12:30 Salt Lake City choir | Radio City Symphony | "Martha and Hal" | Italian string music | Amateur Hour |
| 12:45 and organ | Orchestra; pianist | News Service | Italian string music | Amateur Hour |
| 1:00 Musical Moments | Radio City Symphony | Speaker; music | "Symphonietta" | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:15 Musical Moments | Orchestra; pianist | Speaker; music | "Symphonietta" | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:30 Foreign news | Gale Page and Jerry | Tuskegee Institute Choir | Music in Many Moods: | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:45 "Poet's Gold" | Crittendon, songs | recital | soloists; orchestra | Portuguese Hour |
| 2:00 Borris Morros' | Magic Key: interview | "Chat About Dogs" | Drama and music | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:15 string orchestra | Mrs. Roosevelt; Carl | Travel talk | Drama and music | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:30 Dramatic sketch | Hartman; Joan Ed- | "Thatcher Colt Myster- | New Poetry Hour, A. M. | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:45 with Jean Hersholt | wards; orchestra | ies": sketch | Sullivan, director | "Voice of Israel" |
| 3:00 New York Philhar- | "On Broadway": dra- | "Radio Newsreel": news | "The First Offender": | Bim Burns's Orchestra |
| 3:15 monic Symphony | matic sketch | interviews | dramatic sketch | Bim Burns's Orchestra |
| 3:30 Orchestra, Georges | Frank Simon's Band | "Sunday Drivers": va- | "Musical Gondolier" | "Parade of Song" |
| 3:45 Enesco, guest con- | Frank Simon's Band | riety program | Ray Keating's Orch. | Irish Minstrels |
| 4:00 ductor and violin | National Vespers | "The Shadow": mystery | Network speaker | Ruth Hansen's studio |
| 4:15 soloist; Deems | National Vespers | dramatic sketch | Network speaker | party; variety |
| 4:30 Taylor, com- | Hawaiian music | The Lutheran Hour: | Court of Human Rela- | Studio speaker |
| 4:45 mentator | "Dog Heroes": sketch | The Lutheran Hour | tions: sketch | Accordion band |
| 5:00 Magazine: Chan- | Metropolitan Opera Au- | Marion Talley, soprano; | Network speaker | Young People's Church |
| 5:15 ning Pollock | dition: soloists; orch. | chorus; orchestra | Network speaker | Young People's Church |
| 5:30 Guy Lombardo and | Ed. McConnell; organ | Mickey Mouse Theater | Network speaker | Young People's Church |
| 5:45 his orch.; soloists | Bavarian Orchestra | of the Air | Network speaker | Young People's Church |
| 6:00 Joe Penner; Jim- | Popular variety | Dramatic sketch | George Jessel: guest so- | Jack Barry, songs |
| 6:15 mie Grier's Orch. | Studio musicale | Adrian O'Brien, tenor | loist; orchestra | News commentator |
| 6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo- | Popular variety | News Service | "Curtain Calls" | Dramatic program |
| 6:45 cal groups; orch. | News commentator | Popular variety | "Curtain Calls" | Dramatic program |
| 7:00 Jeanette McDonald; | Popular classics | Jack Benny; Kenny | News Service | Violin ensemble |
| 7:15 Wilbur Evans; or. | Popular classics | Baker; orchestra | "Moonlight Sonata" | Violin ensemble |
| 7:30 Phil Baker; com- | Ozzie Nelson's Orch.; | "Interesting Neighbors": | Bill Carlson's Orchestra | Roving Reporter |
| 7:45 edy; orchestra | Feg Murray; guests | interview | Bill Carlson's Orchestra | Gospel songs |
| 8:00 "People's Choice": | Detective Series: dra- | Don Ameche; Stroud | "Epic of America": his- | "Melody Ensemble" |
| 8:15 radio digest | matic sketch | Twins; Edgar Bergen; | torical drama | Soprano recital |
| 8:30 Harry Conn, com- | Ernest Gill's Orchestra | Nelson Eddy; Loretta | Sammy Kaye's Orch. | Silhouettes: music |
| 8:45 edy; orchestra | Ernest Gill's Orchestra | Lee; Ned Sparks | Sammy Kaye's Orch. | Movie Stardust |
| 9:00 Beverley Lane, so- | Tyrone Power; Olivia | Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Impressions"; vocalist; | "Five Star Final" |
| 9:15 prano; symphony | de Havilland; sketch | Round: soloists; orch. | concert orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 9:30 orchestra, Fritz | Movie comment | American Album of Fa- | "News Testers" | David McSweeney, songs |
| 9:45 Reiner, conductor | Irene Rich; sketch | miliar Music | Brennan's Orchestra | Request Serenade |
| 10:00 Foundation: drama | Marek Weber's Orch. | "Rising Musical Stars": | Will Osborne's Orch. | Good Will Hour |
| 10:15 and orchestra | Marek Weber's Orch. | Edwina Eustis; orch. | Will Osborne's Orch. | Good Will Hour |
| 10:30 "Headlines and By- | "Cheerio": talk; solo- | Haven McQuarrie's dra- | Old Fashioned Revival | Good Will Hour |
| 10:45 lines"; comment | ists; orchestra | matic program | Old Fashioned Revival | Good Will Hour |
| 11:00 News; dance music | News; "Roundelay" | News Service | Old Fashioned Revival | News commentator |
| 11:15 J. Freeman's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Benny Meroff's Orch. | Old Fashioned Revival | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:30 Cab Calloway's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Jerry Blaine's Orchestra | Larry Lee's Orchestra | "Dance Melodies" |
| 11:45 Cab Calloway's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Jerry Blaine's Orchestra | Larry Lee's Orchestra | "Memory Lane" |

### Monday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9:00 "Parade": music | "As You Like It" | "Houseboat Hannah" | Network speaker | "Music for You" |
| 9:15 "Parade": music | "As You Like It" | Household talk | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Piano lessons |
| 9:30 "Road of Life" | Breakfast Club: popular | Food news | "The Merry-Go-Round" | "Italian Echoes" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | orchestra; soloist | "Widder Jones" | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch | "Margo": sketch | "Mrs. Wiggs": sketch | "Singing Strings" | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | Drama and music | "John's Other Wife" | "Choir Loft": organ | Fashion talk |
| 10:30 Tony Wons | "Terry Regan": sketch. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Get Thin to Music" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Ma Perkins" | Home Forum: talk | Dramatic sketch | Vocalist: organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Shopping service | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "David Harum": sketch | Popular music | Vocal recital |
| 11:15 Magazine of the Air | Rakov's Orchestra | "Backstage Wife" | "Melody Strings" | Cooking School |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": sketch | "Vic and Sade" | How to Be Charming | Recorded music | Vocal recital |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Ed. MacHugh, songs | Decoration talk | Information Service | News commentator |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; Little Show: | Talk, Rev. Stidger | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | music: stocks | "The O'Neills" | Agricultural talk | Italian review |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam" | Italian string music | Music; weather |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: guest | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian string music | "The Moinitor News" |
| 1:00 Betty and Bob: sk. | speakers; soloists; | Yankee News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Hymn recital | Homesteaders' Orch. | "Joyce Jordan": sketch | Robison's Buckaroos | College debate |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter | "Matinee Melodies" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Treasures in Melody | College debate |
| 1:45 Hollywood in Person | Jack and Loretta | Marjorie Mills Hour | Voice of Experience | Vocal recital |
| 2:00 News for Women | U. S. Navy Band | "Musical Roundup" | Comedy; orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 2:15 "The O'Neills" | U. S. Navy Band | Don Van Wart, piano | Hitmakers: orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 2:30 American School of | U. S. Navy Band | "Ranch Boys": vocal | Sport matinee | "Song Cavalcade" |
| 2:45 the Air | U. S. Navy Band | "Musical Roundup" | Sid Gary; orchestra | "Song Cavalcade" |
| 3:00 News Service | Rochester Civic Orches- | Pepper Young's Family | Colonials: orchestra | "Blue Strings" |
| 3:15 Musical Moments | tra, Guy Fraser Har- | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Colonials: orchestra | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:30 "Jennie Peabody" | rison, conductor; Gail | "Vic and Sade" | Sport matinee | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:45 "Street Scene" | Kubik, violinist | "The Guiding Light" | "Musical Journal" | Sport reports |
| 4:00 "Sing and Swing" | Stocks; Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones" | Rhode Islanders: orch. | "Melody Parade" |
| 4:15 "Meet the Stars" | Club Matinee: variety | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Rhode Islanders: orch. | "Melody Parade" |
| 4:30 "The Goldbergs" | Club Matinee: variety | "Hi Boys": vocal | Sport matinee | Harmony team |
| 4:45 Network speaker | Club Matinee: variety | "The Road of Life" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy": sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Bothers" | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | Little Orphan Annie | Sport matinee | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Dance Revue | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "New Horizons" | News commentator | Top Hatters: orchestra | Dinner concert | Italian review |
| 6:30 Popular vocalists | Musical program | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Piano Club" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | M. Morrill's Orchestra |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Music Is My Hobby" | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Network speaker | Talk, H. W. Van Loon | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | Will Osborne's Orch. | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Barry Wood; orch. | "Lum and Abner" | Soloists; orchestra | "Fascism in America" | Piano and organ |
| 7:45 Boake Carter | NBC vocal recital | Popular variety | Vocalist; organ | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 8:00 "Buddy Clark En- | Gen. Hugh Johnson | Burns and Allen: Ray | Morton Gould's Orch. | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:15 tertains"; music | Liedersingers: quartet | Noble's Orch.; solos | Jack Arthur, songs | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:30 Pick and Pat; com- | "Grand Hotel": dra- | Richard Crooks; Vera | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Message to Motorists |
| 8:45 edy; soloists; orch. | matic sketch | Brodsky; quartet; orch. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 9:00 Theater: "Easter | Philadelphia Orchestra, | "Fibber McGee and | Kay Kyser's Orchestra | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 9:15 Madness," with | Eugene Ormandy, con- | Molly"; Werner's Orch. | Kay Kyser's Orchestra | M. Morrill's Orchestra |
| 9:30 Grace Moore and | ductor; Dr. Neil Car- | Phil Spitalny and His | Vic Erwin's Musical | Amateur Hour |
| 9:45 Melvyn Douglas | others, talk | Girls; soloist | Cartoons: variety | Amateur Hour |
| 10:00 Wayne King's Orch. | 'Behind Prison Bars": | Lullaby Lady: soloists; | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:15 Wayne King's Orch. | dramatic sketch | orchestra; chorus | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:30 "Brave New World": | Nat. Forum: "Taxes," | "For Men Only": inter- | Joe Smith's Orchestra | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:45 dramatic sketch | Rep. Maury Maverick | views; music | Pageant of Melody: so- | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Roundelay" | Yankee News Service | loist; Henry Weber's | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Glen Gray's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Joe Smith's Orchestra | Orchestra | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Will Osborne's Orch. | Maurice Rocco's Orch. |
| 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Will Osborne's Orch. | Maurice Rocco's Orch. |

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

**Massachusetts**

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WBPR, 1140kc.

### *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, Jan. 9**

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

### *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Monday, Jan. 10**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

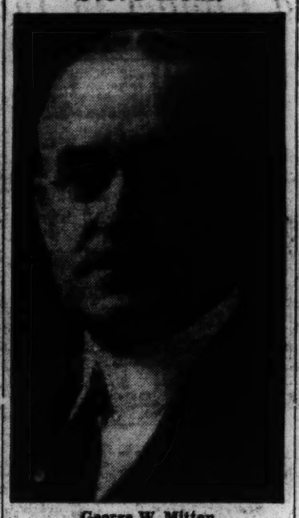

EGYPT and PALESTINE
Tours and Excursions
at Low Rates
Programme from
E. J. LOVGROVE
14 Sharia Maghrabi, CAIRO, EGYPT
(55 years in Egypt)

VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks, all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first class grocers and confectioners shop.
When travelling in Holland ask for our products



*When in Paris*
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 56, Faubourg St.-Honore, for any information you may desire.


## *Store Head*



George W. Mitton
Chairman of the Board of Jordan Marsh Company

# Jordan Marsh Co. Marks 'Birthday' With Big Sales

Jordan Marsh Company is observing its 87th anniversary by holding a store-wide birthday sale in each of its three buildings.

A statement from the company points out that the space occupied by merchandise in the sale covers more than 21 acres—larger than the area of Boston Common.

As the sale progresses, officials of the store look back at the previous year's activities, declaring they believe it to have been one of unusual public service.

A review of the year's activity, issued by Edward R. Mitton, president of the firm, who succeeded his uncle, Richard Mitton, upon the latter's retirement a year ago, mentioned the following enterprises, among many:

Exhibition of paintings by contemporary New England artists, needlepoint and arts and crafts, a reception to Jane Withers, child screen star, appearance of Christopher Morley, Richard Halliburton and other authors in the book department. A lecture by Miss Yvonne Leroux, nurse of the Quintuplets, holding of sewing classes and cooking school and the opening of an enlarged photographic studio.

# *Here and There in Boston Shops*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We have yet to recall a season when the shops were so filled with accessory departments. It seems as if almost every other counter nowadays is simply devoted to that which "goes with." And whereas accessories used to be merely accessories; nowadays they're the main thing in many cases. In fact they're the keynote! In other words ensembles are built around them. Very often the accessory you start out with will be an old locket your Aunt Lucy used to wear on her blue alpaca . . . and you buy everything with that locket in mind. Which means that you aren't going to bring home a dress whose design is such that it completely hides, or at least outshadows, the piece of jewelry. The chances are that the dress will be utterly simple and a monotone; which is as it should be.

**Bolero Again Becomes Popular**

The bolero fashion is all over the place, and many an old dress has become a new dress simply by the addition of a bolero. And the shops show them in various forms . . . usually quite abrupt when it comes to the length of both the sleeve and the jacket. We saw a variation of this fashion recently at Fredley's . . . a right good looking form-fitting jacket which was made of nothing less than glittering gold kid! Different, to say the least, and an item you could team up with either black or white. And then add gold kid slippers to the outfit to finish it off completely.

**Inexpensive Party Frocks**

Speaking of boleros reminds us of the inexpensive party frocks Filene's have up on the third floor. In what is known as the "Hi-Schoolers' Shop." Some of them are of celanese moiré, so naturally they'll swish, just like big sister's does, when she does the Big Apple. The bolero has short puff sleeves, and is bordered all around with tiny ruffles, or fluting. Without the jacket the dress is definitely an evening affair . . . with a back that's just high enough to please daddy and mother, yet low enough to please the girl who is wearing it too. (And when you find a dress like this you've found something!) We saw it in that new shade called raisin that's going over so big, and is a bit unusual for an evening shade, and peacock blue and American Beauty. For only $8.95 . . . which gives you an idea as to just how inexpensively you can clothe the younger generation for these important parties of theirs!

**Ski Bags That Carry Everything**

You who are always bemoaning the fact that there never seems to be any place to carry anything when you're skiing should take a look at Stearns' ski bags. Because they've been approved by Charles Proctor; you know, the former member of the American Olympic team, who ought to have a good idea as to just what's what in ski bags! They're made of waterproof sailcloth or gabardine with leather straps that adjust to the length you want them. For $5. Or, if you prefer the envelope type that you wear right at your belt . . . it's but $3. Anyhow, there are inside and outside compartments for just about everything and anything you feel you need along with you.

**"Globe Trotter" Name of New Bag**

Slattery's has a new bag called the Globe Trotter . . . a neat little number that will appeal to all women who like a bag that doesn't look too big and bulky . . . yet one which will hold things. This one is more or less satchel-like in appearance, and stands up very nicely so you can get at your belongings . . . with a small handle. In various leathers, in various colors . . . for $5.

**Pepper Shaker In Floral Design**

Thither and yon: Jordan's has some glass salt and pepper shakers that look like little flowers, as they rest on the table within reach. 69 cents. They're showing the gayest dish towels nowadays . . . especially at Esther Abelson's Linen Shop. Good looking turquoise blue dinner dress at Radlo's. The waist (which has a cunning little turn down collar, just like any other dress, which you don't usually expect in a dinner dress) is completely shirred. Or, if it isn't genuine shirring, it's something that looks very much like it. At least it's stiched all over. And the material comes out just a bit over the shoulders. Try B. F. Macy's if you want to make everything in your kitchen run a little smoother. All kinds of gadgets you'd hardly realize exist . . . just to make the kitchen a pleasanter place in which to work! Jordan's has "The Toll House Cook Book" . . . all recipes of things you've devoured with relish there. Scotch plaid patent leather belts at C. Crawford Hollidge's. Nice to pep up navy blue dresses. And cruise clothes everywhere!

**Janet Treat**

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature**

### Another 'First' for Maine

The first school of science and engineering in any English-speaking country was established at Gardiner, Maine, in 1823.

### *Short

# Shoes Throughout the Ages Play Big Part in History

Shoes, invented to satisfy the demands of a legendary ruler whose unshod feet were cut by stones, are now the product of a billion-dollar industry, Harry R. Daniel, commentator for the United States Department of Commerce, said today in the Government's weekly broadcast on America's industries. The talks are carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System, including WEEI in Boston.

Enough shoes were sold in the United States last year to supply each man, woman and child with three pairs, but there was a time in the heyday of the Roman Empire when shoes meant caste, and the social station was determined by type of footwear, continued Mr. Daniel.

"Only a magistrate was permitted to wear red shoes," said the commentator. "Senators wore black shoes with a gold or silver crescent; comedians wore slippers; tragedians wore shoes—and the excellent shoes of the Roman warrior was doubtless an important factor in the success of the Roman arms."

**Age of Freaks in Shoes**

Fashion decreed that the Middle Ages should be synonymous in the history of shoes with the Age of Freaks, said Mr. Daniel. "The dandy's shoe, the 'poulaine,' had a toe so long that the well-dressed man had to stuff moss in it to prevent the shoe from doubling under. The 'duck bill' shoe, sometimes eight inches in width, was the fad of the Elizabethan era. For milady, fashion ordered the 'chopini,' stilt-like clogs with combination wooden heel and sole 10 inches thick."

Shoemaking became an American industry with the immigration of Thomas Beard, who came to Salem, Mass., on the second trip of the Mayflower, and who is the first shoemaker of record in the colonies, Mr. Daniel continued.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the shoe industry was centered in Lynn, Mass., and enterprising producers were hiring employees to work in shops where work had been formerly done in the home, Mr. Daniel's account continued.

**Man Output Begins**

"Elias Howe of Cambridge invented in 1851 a machine for stitching leather which was later improved by Lyman R. Blake of South Abington, Mass., so as to increase production from 15 shoes a day to 300 pairs.

"In 1899, the principal shoe machinery manufacturers were consolidated as the United States Shoe Machinery Company, today one of the largest firms of its kind in the world.

"But the fears of the old-time shoemaker that the mechanization of the shoe industry would throw men out of work was unwarranted, because machinery increased production, improved the quality of shoes, extended the style range, reduced the cost to the consumer, broadened the markets, and therefore, greatly increased employment. Today, workers in the shoe industry receive each year in wages more than $175,000,000."

# Maynard Held Post Of Port Collector; Active in Politics

Joseph A. Maynard, who passed on last night, began his second four-year term as Collector of the Port of Boston on July 31, 1937. He was widely known as a leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, a prominent New England business man, and a supporter of numerous charitable and social enterprises.

Mr. Maynard began his political career more than 40 years ago as a member of the Hendricks Club and a precinct worker in Ward Eight. For three terms, beginning in 1902, he was a member of the Boston Common Council. During the Wilson Administration he was appointed Surveyor of the Port—an office abolished under the Hoover regime. A warm personal friend of President Roosevelt he was selected in 1932 to handle the presidential campaign in Massachusetts. The following year he was appointed Collector of the Port.

Born in the West End on New Year's Day, 1875, Mr. Maynard attended the Phillips Grammar School and early began to earn his own living, eventually building up a fortune as a manufacturer of plumbing supplies. In this connection he served in 1931 and 1932 as president of the Eastern Supply Association. At different periods he served also as president of the South Boston Trust Company and as a director of the Hibernia Savings Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company.

Mr. Maynard was a member of several fraternal organizations including the Charitable Irish Society, the Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

In Democratic circles he was known for his efforts to reconcile the antagonisms of various factions within the party and to bring about unity of purpose and action.

In addition to support of many public charities Mr. Maynard had several charitable hobbies of his own—including the sending of Thanksgiving turkeys to scores of needy families, a practice which he had followed for a quarter of a century.

During the past several weeks he had been actively engaged in handling the duties of chairman of the President's birthday ball to be held in Boston on Jan. 28.

# Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

March 29. It is the first break in the ranks of deep-water passenger ships in week-end marine parades.

Starting this week-end passenger-ship activity, the white cruise ship Lady Somers, with Capt. N. J. Roach on the bridge, came in from Halifax, with the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships fluttering from the masthead. Nearly 100 passengers embarked and the vessel moved down stream for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica. On the passenger list were the names of Harvey B. Greene of Lowell, past president of the Lowell Chamber of Commerce and member of the Lowell Park Commission for 30 years; C. E. Holden of Hanover, N. H., retired professor of Dartmouth College and Selectman in the town of Hanover, N. H., accompanied by Mrs. Holden.

Only trans-Atlantic arrival of the week-end is the Antonia of the Cunard White Star Line, due from Liverpool and Cobh Sunday. Sailing Sunday for the Mediterranean is the Italian liner Saturnia.

The Antonia is due at East Boston at 7 a. m. tomorrow with 52 passengers, of whom 14 are to land here. The Saturnia is coming around from New York early tomorrow morning to embark 150 passengers, including George W. Stinson, singing motorcycle policeman of San Francisco, who is going to Italy for a voice-training course sponsored by opera stars.

# Skiing Held Good In Northern N.E.

"Good skiing" is the forecast for the week end in northern New England.

Nearly a foot of snow is reported in the Plymouth, N. H., area. Skiing conditions at Hanover, N. H., are "very good," with 10 to 15 inches of snow.

The weather forecast for the northern area of New England was "colder weather and continued fair."

# Castle and Citadel in Indian Times

McIntire Garrison House, York Village, Maine
When Built in Seventeenth Century, It Was Surrounded by Stockade

# Constitution Annals Traced In Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ance, I fear our national existence must come to a final end.'

"Ellsworth again addressed the convention on Jan. 7. When he finished his great speech on that occasion, Pierpont Edwards, who had preceded him on the same side of the question, remarked that he himself felt like a lighting bug in broad daylight, so great was the light that Ellsworth shed on all the questions at issue.

"The debates continued until Jan. 9. In summarizing its account of the convention the Connecticut Cuorant said: 'Suffice it to say, that all the objections to the Constitution vanished, before the learning and eloquence of a Johnson, the genuine good sense and discernment of a Sherman and the Demosthenic energy of an Ellsworth.'

"Finally, the 'grand question' was moved and seconded. Then Governor Huntington, Lieutenant Governor Oliver Wolcott and Chief Justice Richard Law spoke impressively in favor of the motion. When the vote was counted it was: Yes—128; Nays—40.

"By its action on that ninth day of January, 1788, Connecticut became the fifth state to ratify, having been preceded by Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia. Favorable action by other states continued as the year progressed. Early in July news reached Connecticut that Virginia had become the ninth state to ratify, which was the number required for the establishment of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. This formal creation of a united country was greeted throughout the state by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon."

# Square

(Continued from Page 9)

best known by those with whom he has worked, is their reason.

Whether a report from the state bar on selections of the Governor, or nominations by the bar for his approval is feasible is unknown. Probably not, from a political standpoint. But some such method would be an improvement over the present system, it is said.

* * *

Business in the law side of the clerk's office of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court was greater in December than in any month for the preceding two years, it was learned today. The number of lawsuits entered totaled almost 1100.

In Supreme Judicial Court, the full bench ended its January session this week due to a large number of cases being continued. The full bench reconvenes on the first Monday in February. D. B. McC.

# Building in Family 300 Years Stands as Colonial Landmark

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YORK VILLAGE, Maine—The McIntire Garrison in the "Scotland" district here is the only specimen left of the garrisons that existed in the early days, when the Colonists sought shelter against attacks of hostile Indians. The garrison today is a hobby of John R. McIntire, head of one of York's oldest families. Though a private museum, it is as interesting to many visitors at the Village as that other landmark of tourist fame, "York Gaol." A metal plate on the outside of the building epitomizes its history:

McIntire Garrison
Built 1640-45
Restored 1909
By
John R. McIntire

In 1630 to 1650, among the scattered buildings for two miles along the York River, stood five garrison houses, expressly constructed as a defense. These were known as Alcock's, Harmon's, Norton's, McIntire's and Junkins'. All have gone save McIntire's. Next to this last survivor was Junkin', which was torn down, a crumbling wreck, a few years ago.

Micum McIntire was the first of his family to settle here. He dug the cellar for the garrison house almost 300 years ago. John McIntire has preserved the garirson to posterity, with furnishings and implements that were originally used by Micum and by succeeding McIntires.

Mr. McIntire spends much time there, never tiring of his antique treasures. He gladly shows around anyone who is genuinely interested. There is no charge and there are no visitors' hours.

When the garrison was first built, a stockade surrounded it. Close by is a well of pure, cold water. The timbers of the building are all fastened with wooden pins, and inside may be seen pine boards 25 inches in width and without a knot.

Micum McIntire started a small vegetable garden close to the garrison, and records show that every succeeding year other McIntires have planted the plot to produce. John McIntire has a garden there today, and he says there has never been a break.

# U. S. Test of Milk Act in Boston Watched as Clew to Fate of Pool

Attention of milk dealers and producers throughout New England was centered in Boston this week as the Federal Government's latest attempt to regulate the Greater Boston milk marketing area was taken to court.

This attempt contemplates stabilization of the milk market here by payment of the same price to all farmers through contributions by dealers into an equalization pool.

Thirty-one dealers have been charged by the Government with violation of its order for contributions and for reports of purchases and sales of milk, which went into effect last Aug. 1. Attorneys for the dealers are fighting the order, based on the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, as unconstitutional. They also hold that the act as interpreted by the order is invalid according to the Constitution.

**To Trial Tuesday**

The case went to trial Tuesday before Special Master William A. Loughlin of Gardner, who will listen to evidence and make a finding of fact to Federal Judge George C. Sweeney.

According to government attorneys, headed by Assistant Attorney General Hugh B. Cox, the main question to be decided is whether the Government has a right to establish minimum prices for a commodity in interstate commerce in a marketing area such as Boston, and, having determined that price, distribute the proceeds equally to all producers.

The dealers, on the other hand, have declared they will introduce evidence to show that the milk order was never lawfully introduced, that the equalization pool is not justified by the act, that equalization payments have not been correctly computed, and that certain phases of the order as now administered are not within the scope of the act.

The Government called as its first witness Edward H. Jones of Montpelier, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, who was questioned for three days. He testified that in his opinion the farmers of Vermont were as a whole in favor of the order, and declared that it had brought better prices to farmers.

**Cross-Examination**

In cross-examination by Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the Hood Milk Company, and David Greer, representing 21 of the dealers, it was brought out that higher prices paid to farmers resulted in increased production, this in turn resulting in a flooded market and in time a price drop.

From both Commissioner Jones and the second government witness, Wesley H. Bronson of Belmont, statistician for the New England Milk Producers Association, who took the stand yesterday, the Government sought to prove that the order was reasonable and established for a definite reason.

# Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡Saturnia (Bos.) | Jan. 9 | Gibraltar | Jan. 17 | Jan. 8 12 mid | Jan. 8 9:00 am |
| *Aquitania | Jan. 12 | Cherbourg | Jan. 18 | Jan. 11 8:00 pm | Jan. 12 8:00 am |
| †Hansa | Jan. 12 | Hamburg | Jan. 21 | Jan. 12 1:00 pm | Jan. 12 3:00 pm |

**Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maliko | San Francisco | Jan. 18 | Jan. 13 4:00 pm | Jan. 13 7:30 pm |
| Niagara | Victoria | Jan. 19 | Jan. 14 4:00 pm | Jan. 14 7:30 pm |
| Mariposa | San Francisco | Feb. 1 | Jan. 27 4:00 pm | Jan. 27 7:30 pm |
| Mariposa | San Pedro | Feb. 2 | Jan. 29 4:00 pm | Jan. 29 7:30 pm |

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. McKinley | Seattle | Jan. 15 | Jan. 10 4:00 pm | Jan. 10 7:30 pm |

*Except Germany. †Special address for Germany only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

# Mayor and Governor Look Ahead

(Continued from Page 9)

C. I. O. fights, and an independent union accepts, a wage reduction.

* * *

**Dye Firms Heard**

At the National Labor Board hearing in Boston this week, the C. I. O. sought to show a case of the factory owners, and not the union, breaking their word. The union named the North Shore Dye House, of Revere, and Holland Cleansers & Dyers of New Hampshire.

Union officials testified that the North Shore closed its plant Oct. 27 and moved its equipment under guard of private detectives to New Hampshire, charging this was done to evade terms of a wage contract whose enforcement the union had been seeking

* * *

**Toy Factory Dispute**

In Springfield this week, work was halted at the Milton Bradley Company toy factory during a wage dispute, although the C. I. O. said no strike had been called. At Worcester, one cleaning firm sought to break the hold of an independent union on the industry by refusing to renew a contract and by cutting prices below the level fixed by the novel union, which gets dues from both employers and employees.

# Courts:

## Looper Is Cooped Parker Is Defiant

Over in Charlestown a 21-year-old youth jumped into an automobile that was not his own, stepped on the "gas" and, at a speed of 70 miles an hour, raced through the norrow crowded streets of the Bunker Hill section, narrowly missing pedestrians and other cars, skidding around corners and finally crashing into a wall, demolishing the car.

He was engaging in a practice that is described by police and members of youthful Charlestown gangs as "looping." Police have sought for years to break it up. This week, the young man, John Long, paid the penalty for his irresponsibility. He wes sentenced by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court to 3½ years in jail.

**Milk Battle**

In the Federal Building this week, milk dealers of Greater Boston and dairy farmers from the New England milk shed fought anew over the constitutionality of the Milk Marketing Act of 1937 as hearings were begun before a special master.

**Regular Practice**

In the Municipal Court, the clerk disclosed in his annual report that one persistent parker had been in court 52 times during the year, an average of once a week, but he didn't state whether the motorist paid 52 fines or not.

**Justice in News**

The administration of justice twice came into the political news this week. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who led President Roosevelt's unsuccessful fight to "pack" the Supreme Court with six additional justices, proposed another district judge for Massachusetts; while Owen A. Gallagher, former state senator and representative, announced he will oppose District Attorney William J. Foley's bid for re-election next fall.

# Outside Boston:

## Political Strategy in Worcester Causes Upset in Local G. O. P. Plans

An earnest, political strategist, leader of a closely knit group of Swedish-American voters in Worcester, staged a political coup this week that set veteran politicians throughout the State to gasping in amazement.

From a position of relative political obscurity, Alex U. Sternloff made a series of shrewd diplomatic moves that upset the plans of both parties' leaders, split the Republican organization in two, gave the Democratic minority patronage that will aid them much in a comeback and vaulted into the second most powerful post in the city.

The climax came after the Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen refused to nominate him for president of that body. Thereupon, Mr. Sternloff bolted the G O. P., made a deal with the Democratic minority and two other insurgent Republicans, and was elected president.

Then, by naming aldermanic committees in such a way as to give the Democrats, who are outnumbered seven to four on the board, the control of five key committees and important representation on four others, he gave his coalition control of all patronage which does not require concurrence of the Common Council.

* * *

**Beano Opposition**

While the Worcester Swedish-American moved into the spotlight outside of Boston, other communities of Massachusetts attracted attention in less spectacular ways. Opponents of beano games particularly were encouraged with news that the Mayors of Springfield and Quincy had restricted the playing of this gambling game to a much smaller group than heretofore.

Forces who seek repeal of horse-race betting laws also pointed to Salisbury, where the town treasurer was arrested Thursday and charged with frittering $25,000 of town funds away at the race tracks and in Wall street. They said a loss of tax revenue such as this quite overbalanced any gains from taxation of the tracks.

At Readville, the New Haven Railroad announed closing of its shops due to slack business. Six hundred workers were let out.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FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX
JANUARY is JORDAN MONTH in BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Utility Property 'Swapping' Is Seen During the Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Large-scale "swapping" of utility properties is in prospect for the coming year, Wall Street utility circles say, if the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Holding Company Act of 1935, and its section 11—the so-called "death sentence"—is put into effect.

Such swapping, it is explained, would bring about a substantial revision of the corporate structure of the utility industry in this country.

Section 11—which calls for the simplification of top-holding companies into geographically integrated systems—becomes effective on Jan. 1. A two-year period of grace is allowed for those companies which cannot comply with the integration provisions and must go through reorganization or dissolution.

**Supreme Court to Decide**

The Supreme Court may decide on the legality of the entire 1935 act in the Electric Bond & Share case, brought before it by an appeal from the New York federal courts, which required this large top-holding company to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Supreme Court, however, may limit itself to the registration provision of the act—which the New York courts held separable—leaving the constitutionality of the entire act for future adjudication.

The Electric Bond & Share case, furthermore, serves as a spotlight on the integration provisions of the act. This company is regarded as an outstanding example of a top-holding company faced with reorganization or dissolution if the act is upheld in its entirety.

It was organized in 1905 by the General Electric Company to take over and salvage public utility securities accepted by General Electric in payment for equipment from companies which had been unable to make a go of their enterprises. It expanded rapidly as a holding company giving financial aid for the development of utility systems in several parts of the country.

In 1924, General Electric dissolved its interest in Electric Bond & Share and the stock today is widely held.

According to the 1935 act, a holding company is defined as one possessing 10 per cent or more of the voting stock of a public utility company, and this amount is presumptive of control. Under this definition, Electric Bond & Share controls four large domestic utility systems—themselves classified as holding companies—and, through one of these, a fifth.

They are: American Gas & Electric (19 per cent), American Power & Light (31 per cent), Electric Power & Light (58 per cent) and National Power & Light (46 per cent). It owns 9.6 per cent of United Gas, in which Electric Power & Light has voting control.

American Gas & Electric has been pointed out in the past as an example of a well-integrated utility holding system and, utility analysts say, should have little if any trouble in complying with the provisions of the 1935 legislation.

It would be physically impossible, however, to consolidate the properties of one of these, American Power & Light, into anything approaching an integrated system, in the opinion of most utility experts. Likewise, according to this opinion, it would be altogether impossible for Electric Bond & Share, the top-holding company of this group, to get by the act as it now stands.

To avoid dissolution, and to put itself outside the scope of the 1935 legislation, the avenue of reorganization remains open for Bond & Share—for example, reorganization into an investment trust. But even here, to have a diversified portfolio of investments, it would be necessary for it to get rid of a goodly portion of its utility holdings.

**Position of United Corp.**

In a different position is the United Corporation, the giant Morgan-Bonbright venture into the utility field. United has a 26 per cent investment in United Gas Improvement, 22 per cent in Niagara Hudson Power, 21 per cent in Columbia Gas & Electric and 18 per cent in Public Service of New Jersey—all of which, apparently, are well situated to comply with the integration provisions.

Unlike Bond & Share—which has an affiliate, Ebasco, supplying engineering and technical services to four of the systems in its group through contractual relationships—United has no contractual relationships, and has always maintained it was an investment company operating in the utility field. Its future status must still be determined and it was understood in Wall Street circles that United officials have been in conference with the SEC to this end.

Stone & Webster, a pioneer in the utility engineering, developing and managing field, has already gotten out as a holding company, distributing its holdings—including its control of Engineers Public Service, one of the larger systems—to stockholders. With around 90 per cent of its earnings coming from its southern properties, Engineers Public Service is in an advantageous position for integration.

**American Water Works**

American Water Works & Electric, one of the old-line holding companies which has registered with the SEC, has filed an application for simplification of its corporate structure to comply with the 1935 act. Other companies have taken similar steps.

The bulk of earnings of Associated Gas & Electric System is derived from properties centralized in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey and its "trading" possibilities, to get itself integrated, are favorable, according to Wall Street opinion.

For Commonwealth & Southern, however, the integration problem is small in comparison with the problem created by another New Deal measure—the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Treasury** | | | | |
| 10 | 3¾s '43-41 March | 107.5 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| 3 | 3½s 45-43 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.9 |
| 6 | 3¼s 46-44 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.9 |
| 1 | 2¾s '51-48 | 102.12 | 102.12 | 102.12 |
| 27 | 2½s '53-49 | 99.29 | 99.26 | 99.29 |
| 13 | 2¾s '56-51 | 101.14 | 101.11 | 101.14 |
| 1 | 2¾s '60-55 | 102.1 | 102.1 | 102.1 |
| 8 | 2¾s '59-56 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| **Home Owners' Loan** | | | | |
| 8 | 2¾s '49-39 | 109.29 | 101.28 | 101.29 |
| 25 | 2¾s '44-42 | 101.15 | 101.15 | 101.15 |
| 3 | 3s '52-44 | 103.26 | 103.26 | 103.26 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 23 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 105 | 104⅝ | 104¾ |
| 5 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Am Int 5½s '49 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 4 | Am T & T 5½s '43 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 18 | Am T & T 3¾s '66 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 11 | Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 101⅜ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 14 | Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 110 | Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30 |
| 4 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 93 | 92 | 93 |
| 3 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 109¾ | 109⅜ | 109⅝ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 3 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 105⅞ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 3 | AT&SF 4s '60 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 | AT&SF adj 4s '95 st | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 8 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 93 | 92⅞ | 93 |
| 2 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 5 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 | B&O 1st 5s '48 | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 11 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ |
| 19 | B&O 5s '96 F | 38 | 37¾ | 38 |
| 5 | B&O 5s 2000 D | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 26 | B&O cv 4½s '60 | 32¾ | 32 | 32½ |
| 55 | B&O 4s '48 | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 10 | B&O 5s S W '50 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 1 | B&O 4s T C '59 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 5 | Bel Tel 5s '48 B | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 10 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 42 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 95 | 94½ | 95 |
| 2 | Boston&Me 5s '67 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 2 | Boston&Me 5s '55 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 3 | Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 55 | Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 | Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 1 | Bush Term 5s '55 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 10 | Bush Term 4s '52 | 85½ | 85⅜ | 85½ |
| 2 | Camag Sug 5s '42 ct | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 | Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 6 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s '54 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 1 | Can Pac sf perp | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 | Cen Pac 5s '60 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 | Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 | Cen RR NJ 4s '87 reg | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 10 | C & Ohio cn 5s '39 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 2 | C&O 4½s '92 | 120⅜ | 120⅛ | 120⅜ |
| 5 | C&O 3½s '96 D | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 3 | Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 2 | CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 6 | CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 10 | CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 110¾ | 110½ | 110¾ |
| 1 | Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 11 | Chi2Gt W 4s '59 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| 5 | Chi R I & Pac '66 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| 28 | CMSP & Ss '75 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 11 | CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 1 | Chi&NW rfg 5s2037 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | Chi&NW cv 3¾s '49 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| 1 | Chi&NWUn 4½s 2037C | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 2 | Chi & NW 4s '87 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 | Chi & NW 3½s '87 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 1 | CRI&P 4½s '52 A | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 | CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 2 | CRI&P 4½s '60 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 18 | CRI&P 4s '88 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 1 | CTH&SE inc 5s '60 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 | Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | Childs Co 5s '43 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 5 | Cinn G&E 3½s '67 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 | CinUnTerm 5s '57 C | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 18 | CCC&StL gen 4s '93 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 3 | Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 7 | ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 1 | Col F&I 5s '43 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 1 | Col & So 4½s '80 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 1 | Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 | Colmbia G 5s '52 May | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 4 | Com'l Cred 3¼s '51 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 14 | Com'l Cred 2¾s '42 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 1 | Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 1 | Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Con Edis 5¼s '56 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 5 | Con Gas NY 4½s '51 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 13 | Con Oil 3½s '51 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 3 | Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Container 5s '43 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 3 | Cuba R R 5s '52 | 41½ | 40 | 40 |
| 2 | Del P&L 4¼s '71 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 1 | D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 14 | D & R G West 5s '78 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 3 | Det Ed 4½s '61 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 23 | Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 108 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 8 | Elect Auto Lite 4s '52 | 99¼ | 98¾ | 99⅛ |
| 1 | El Paso NatGas4½s'51 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 17 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 28¾ | 27⅝ | 28¾ |
| 29 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 28½ | 27½ | 28½ |
| 1 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 25 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 41 | 39¼ | 41 |
| 1 | Erie Jer 6s '55 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 9 | Gen Mot Accep 3s '46 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 4 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 | Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 7 | Goodrich 5s '45 | 95 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 1 | Goodyr T&R 5s '57 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 15 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Gt Nor 5s '73 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 20 | Gt Nor 4½s '61 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 40 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 103 | 103¼ | 103 |
| 3 | Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 1 | G Bay&W deb B | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 | Hous OilTex 5½s '40 | 99¾ | 99⅜ | 99¾ |
| 9 | Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30 |
| 9 | Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ |
| 6 | Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 | Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 5 | Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 7 | IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 6 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 42 | 41½ | 42 |
| 5 | Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 4 | Interb R Tr 7s'32 | 52 | 51¼ | 52 |
| 7 | Interb RTr rfg 5s'6 8 | 49½ | 48¾ | 49½ |
| 8 | Interlake Iron 4s'47 | 78 | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 | Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 | Int Mer Mar 6s'41 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ |
| 3 | Int Paper 5s'55 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 11 | Int T&T cv 4½s'39 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 11 | Int T&T 5s'55 | 61¼ | 61 | 61¼ |
| 2 | K C Term 4s'60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 4 | Kings Co Lt 5s'54 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 6 | Koppers Co 4s'51 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 1 | Lac Gas 6s'42A | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 2 | L S & M S 3½s'97 | 100 | 10 0 | 100 |
| 2 | Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 3 | Leh Val Coal 6s'38 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 2 | Leh Val Coal 5s'44 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 4 | Leh Val Coal 5s'64 | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| 6 | Leh Val Coal 5s'74 | 35 | 31 | 35 |
| 20 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 4 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 38 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 |
| 2 | Liggett & M 7s '44 | 130¼ | 103¾ | 130¼ |
| 1 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 | Loy&N 5s 2003 B | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 | Lon&N 4½s 2003 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 6 | Louis & N un 4s '40 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 11 | L&N All R&Clin 4s '59 | 111½ | 111⅛ | 111½ |
| 1 | Lou G&E 3½s '66 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 12 | Marion StShov½s'47 | 77 | 76⅝ | 77 |
| 1 | McKes&Rob 5½s'50 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| 5 | Mich Cen 4s '40 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | MilErry&L 5s '61 B | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 1 | Mil ElRy&L 5s '71 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | MilSp&NY 4s '47 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 1 | M & StL 4s '49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 16 | MSP&SSMar 5½s '49 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 3 | MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 9 | Mo-Ill 5s '39 | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34½ |
| 5 | M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 39 | 38 | 39 |
| 4 | Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 23 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 52 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| 15 | Mo Pac 5s 80H | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 8 | Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| 2 | Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 6 | Mob & Oh 5s 38 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 2 | Mob & O 4½s 77 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 | Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 89½ | 89 | 89¾ |
| 1 | Montgm Tr 5s 41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 13 | Nat Dairy3¾s51ww | 100⅝ | 100½ | 100⅝ |
| 5 | Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 6 | New Eng Tel 5s52 | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ |
| 1 | NEngT&T 4½s61B | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ |
| 3 | NewYkCnBd4½s45 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 2 | N O Pu Sv 5s52A | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 8 | NO Tex&MS½s54 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 3 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 15 | NYC 3¼s 46 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 | NYC 3½s 52 | 83½ | 82⅝ | 83½ |
| 19 | NYC&HR3½s97 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 | NY Chi & StL 6s '38 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 13 | NY Ch&StL 4½s '78 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ |
| 8 | NY Ch&StL 3½s '47 | 46½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 6 | NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 | NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 2 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '57 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 | NYO&W rfg 4s '92 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 5 | NY Steam 3¼s '56 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 6 | NY G&W rfg 5s '37 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1 | NY Tel 4½s '39 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 1 | NY Trap R 6s '46 st | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 4 | Norf Sou 5s'61 ctf | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 | Norf & W 4s'96 | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ |
| 1 | Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C | 100¾ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 7 | or Pac 6s 2047 | 86½ | 86 | 86½ |
| 2 | Nor Pac 4s'97 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 61¾ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ |
| 9 | Ogden & L Cha 4s'48 st | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 7 | Ohio Ed 4s'65 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s'67 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 3¾s'72 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 | Otis Steel 4½s'62 | 73¾ | 73⅝ | 73¾ |
| 3 | Pac Gas & El 3½s'66 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 | Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 5 | Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 | Para Pict 6s'55 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 35 | Para Pict 3¼s'47 | 73 | 73⅛ | 73 |
| 5 | Pen Ch&D 4s '77 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 11 | Pen P & Lt 4¼s'61 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 1 | Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 117⅛ | 117⅛ | 117⅛ |
| 1 | Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Pen RR gen 4½s '81 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 | Pen RR 4¼s '84 E | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 | Pen RR 4s '43 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 | Pen RR 4s '48 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 18 | Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 |
| 22 | Pen RR 3s '53 | 87 | 86¾ | 87 |
| 10 | Peoria & E inc 4s '90 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | Pere Marq 4½s '56 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 30 | Phelps D 3½s '52 | 106 | 105¼ | 106½ |
| 1 | Phil Bal & W 4s'43 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 | Phila Co 5s '67 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 | Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 | Phil Read C&I 6s '49 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 | Philipine Ry 4s '37 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 1 | Portl Gen Elé½s '60 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 21 | Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13½ |
| 3 | Readg 4½s '97 A | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 | Readg 4's '97 B | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 9 | Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 74½ | 74 | 74 |
| 2 | Rep Stl 5½s '54 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 11 | Repub Steel 4½s '61 | 86¼ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 8 | Repub Stl 4½s '56 | 87⅞ | 87⅝ | 87 |
| 10 | Rever Cop&B 4½s '56 | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 9 | Roch G&E 5s '62 E | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 | RutlandCan 4s '49st | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 3 | Safeway Strs 4s '47 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 | St L SF 4s'50A | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ |
| 2 | St L SF 4½s '78 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 | St L SF 4s'50A ct | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 5 | St PaulUnDep5s'72 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 3 | SAtA Pass 4s'43 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 22 | SeabAL cn 6s'45 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 1 | Sea-AllFla6s'35a | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 9 | Shell Un 3½s'51 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 | Skelly Oil 4s'51 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 1 | SoconyVacOil 3½s'50 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 | So Cal Gas 4s'65 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 2 | Sou Kraft 4¼s '46 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 2 | Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 8 | Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 | So Pac 4½s'69 | 62½ | 62⅜ | 62½ |
| 5 | So Pac rfg 4s'55 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 23 | So Pac 3¾s'46 | 81¾ | 81⅝ | 81¾ |
| 11 | So Pac 4½s Ore'77 | 75¼ | 74¾ | 75¼ |
| 11 | South Ry 6½s'56 | 63 | 62¼ | 63 |
| 2 | South Ry gen 6s'56 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 10 | So Ry gen 4s'56 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 1 | SWBell Tel 3½s'64 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | SW Gas&El 4s'60 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 33 | Stand Oil NJ 4s'61 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 16 | Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 | VertientSug 7s'42 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| 9 | Va El&Pow 4s'55a | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 12 | Virgin Ry 3¾s'66 | 104⅞ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 | Wabash rfg 5½s'75 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 7 | Wabash 4½s'78c | 12 | 11½ | 12 |
| 1 | Walwrth 4s'55 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 7 | Warner Bros 6s '39 | 78 | 77¾ | 78 |
| 2 | Wstch Lt 3½s '67 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 4 | West Pn P 4s '61 H | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 9 | Westrn Un 5s '60 | 66½ | 66 | 66½ |
| 5 | Westrn Un 4½s '50 | 64¼ | 64 | 64¼ |
| 6 | Whel Stl 4½s '66 A | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Wilkesb & E 5s '42 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 5 | Wilson & Co 3¾s '47 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 6 | Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 99 | 98¼ | 99 |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Antioquia 7s '45 D | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 6 | Argntine 4s '72 Feb | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 4 | Argntine 4s '72 Ap | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 19 | Argntine 4½s '71 | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95½ |
| 12 | Australia 5s '55 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 6 | Australia 5s '57 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 25 | Australia 4½s '56 | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100¼ |
| 2 | Austria 7s '57 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103⅛ |
| 1 | BMrgen City 5s '60 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 1 | Berlin City 6½s '50 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 8 | Brazil 6½s '26 27 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 | Budapest 6s '62 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 5 | Canada 5s '52 | 113¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 6 | Canada 3¼s '61 | 100⅜ | 100⅛ | 100⅜ |
| 1 | Canada 3s '67 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| 3 | Canada 2½s '45 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 2 | Canada 2¼s '44 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5 | Chilean Mun 7s '60 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 | Chile 6s '63 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 4 | Chile 6s '61 Feb | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 6 | Chile 6s '61 Jan | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 1 | Chile 6s '60 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 | Chile 7s '42 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| 32 | Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 | Colom Mt Bk 7s '46 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 13 | Copenhag 5s '52 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 5 | Copenhag 4½s '53 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 6 | Cordoba City 7s '57 st | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| 12 | Cuba 5½s '45 | 74 | 73½ | 74 |
| 3 | Denmark 5½s '66 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 1 | Denmark 4½s '62 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | GerCAgrBk 6s '60 Oct | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| 2 | GerCAgLn6½s '58 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ |
| 1 | Ger Gen El 6s '48 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 | GtConElPJap6½s '50 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 5 | Italy 7s 1951 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 24 | Japan 6½s'54 | 81 | 79¼ | 80⅞ |
| 11 | Japan 5½s'65 | 61 | 60½ | 61 |
| 1 | Milan City 6½s'52 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 3 | N Sou Wales 5s'58 | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 6 | Norway 4½s'65 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 15 | Norway 4s'63 | 103¼ | 103⅛ | 103¼ |
| 5 | Orient Dev 6s'53 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 30 | Orient Dev 5½s'58 | 54⅛ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 | Peru 1st 6s'60 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 11 | Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 1 | Poland 8s'50 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 11 | Prussia 6s'52 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Prussia 6½s'51 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Rhein-Ruhr-W 6s'53 | 21¼ | 21½ | 21⅛ |
| 4 | Rio de Jan 6½s'53 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 13 | Rome 6½s'52 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 5 | Sao Paulo St 8s'50 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 21 | Sao Paulo St 7s'40 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 4 | Serbs Cts Sl 7s62 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 6 | Taiwan El P 5½s'71 | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 1 | Tokyo City 5½s '61 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 7 | Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 | Uligawa El P 7s '45 | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |
| 2 | Uruguay 6s '60 | 52½ | 52¼ | 52½ |
| 9 | Uruguay s.f '79 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 2 | Welsh Un El P 6s '53 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Yokohama 6s '61 | 58 | 58 | 58 |

Total today, estimated, 2,380,000; previous day, 6,988,950; week ago, closed; year ago, 9,732,000; two years ago, 10,705,000; Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 37,113,900; year ago, 103,173,000; two years ago, 159,125,000.

### Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Pe-riod | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charleston Transit Co | | | | |
| 6% pf | $6 | Dec. | 21 | Dec. 15 |
| Intl Prod Cp 6% pf | $3 | Jan. | 15 | Jan. 13 |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Harder's, Inc | 15c | Jan. | 28 | Jan. 18 |
| Winsted Hosiery Co | $2 | Dec. | 22 | ..... |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Shell Transpt & Trad ord (bearer) | 1½ 6d | Jan. | 31 | ..... |
| Amer shs for ord (bearer) | ... | 1938 | | ..... |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Dictaphone Corp | 25c | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 11 |
| **Liquidating** | | | | |
| Schuyler Trust Shares ord reg | $2.008 | Jan. | 6 | ..... |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Printz-Biederer Co | 25c | Dec. | 24 | Dec. 20 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Agnew Surpass Shoe Stores | 30c | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Bayside Natl Bank of New York | 25c | S Feb. | 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Birtman Elec Co | 25c | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 15 |
| do pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Depos Ins Shrs A | 4¾c | Feb. | 1 | Jan. 3 |
| do B | 5¼c | Feb. | 1 | Jan. 3 |
| Dictaphone Corp | 25c | Mar. | 

Business and Industry • **Consumer Buying Exceeds Expectations, Up 3 to 10 P. C.** • Commerce and Finance

## Real Estate Bond Prices Depressed Sharply in 1937

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the average price of real estate bond issues showed a drastic decline, the first decline in the past five years, according to the Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Index, based upon the market action of 200 representative eastern property issues.

Continuing the upward trend in force at the close of 1936, the general price average rose during the first two months of 1937, but early in March, began a steady drop which took the average price from a high for the recovery movement of $455 per $1000 bond at the end of February to $326 at the close of this year. This average price compares with $433 at the end of 1936, $382 at the end of 1935 and $197 on Dec. 30, 1932.

**Depreciation Greater**

The Amott-Baker index showed a percentage depreciation in the general price average of 24.7 from the close of 1936, as against an appreciation of 13.4 per cent during 1936 and 30.8 per cent during the year 1935. The average shows a net combined gain of 63.3 per cent from the close of 1932.

Of the leading eastern cities represented in the index, Boston showed the smallest decline for 1937, falling 15.3 per cent, and Pittsburgh issues made the next strongest showing, with a 20.5 per cent drop. Other cities showed decreases as follows: Philadelphia, 24.5 per cent; Buffalo, 25.8 per cent, and New York, 26.8 per cent.

Of the various types of real estate properties represented in the index, theater issues were strongest during 1937, decreasing 18.2 per cent compared with 24.1 per cent for apartments, 25.6 per cent for hotels, 25.8 per cent for office buildings and 25.9 per cent for apartment hotels.

First leaseholds showed the least depreciation of the different classifications of liens during 1937, declining 23.0 per cent, against 24.3 per cent for first fees and 28.1 per cent for general mortgages.

**December Activity**

The month of December, 1937, continuing the trend in evidence in the previous month, gave increasing signs of the tapering off of the general price decline indicated in the November figures. Boston issues actually showed a slight increase of 0.6 per cent during the final month of 1937, while Buffalo issues held their own with no change in their average price. All other declines were slight, Philadelphia falling off 1.0 per cent, New York 1.6 per cent and Pittsburgh 3.8 per cent with a general average decline of only 1.2 per cent for the month.

Apartment property issues gave clear signs of the checking of the price decline, with a percentage gain of 1.3 per cent during December, while theater issues held their own and showed no change. Hotel issues fell only 0.9 per cent during the month, other declines being office buildings, 2.1 per cent, and apartment hotels, 2.8 per cent.

General mortgages were the leading type of lien, with a substantial gain of 4.2 per cent during December, as compared with decreases of 2.3 per cent for first leaseholds and 2.6 per cent for first fees.

Of the 200 issues represented in the Amott-Baker index, 68 showed a gain during the month of December, 60 remained unchanged and 72 were down.

## No Big Depression Expected by Service

"From our survey of important individual industries," says Estabrook & Company, of Boston and New York, "we note that stability is probable in the consumers' lines, and that in many of the heavy lines important adjustments tending to stimulate a revival of demand are already in course of accomplishment. We conclude, therefore, that the first quarter of 1938 will probably be the poorest and that hereafter a gradual business improvement is probable.

"We believe that the volume of production in this country in 1938 will correspond roughly with production in 1935, and that it is more likely to be larger than smaller.

"We are now in a position," continues the report, "to approach the question that commands the attention of every American citizen—does the recession that began last September mark the beginning of a long business depression?

"We believe that the country is not confronting another major depression."

## Bank Advances More To French Treasury

PARIS (AP)—The Bank of France statement showed that the Treasury had drawn 5,000,000,000 francs (about $170,000,000) in loans without interest to meet year end obligations.

These drawings, added to previous drawings of 84,820,000,000 francs ($163,880,000), left 5,180,000,000 francs ($177,120,000) of the 15,000,000,000 francs ($510,000,000) made available to the Treasury by the decree of last June 30, which gave the Government extraordinary financial powers.

A finance ministry communique said 1,053,000,000 francs ($35,802,000) had been returned to the Treasury's current account in the Bank of France, which thus was raised from 32,000,000 francs ($1,088,000) to 1,085,000,000 francs ($36,890,000).

**Federal Loans to Corn Growers**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that federal loans totaling $13,700,000 have been made on 27,188,400 bushels of corn to 27,500 growers in corn belt states. The loans, available since December 8, have averaged $482 to each grower. The average loan rate has been 48.84 cents a bushel.

## Big Motor Makers Recall Employees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Detroit

Two major automobile manufacturing companies which partially suspended operations last December, have announced dates for resumption of schedules and recall of men laid off.

Chrysler Corp. will resume assemblies of its four lines of automobiles January 11, with 55,000 factory employees on the pay roll, the same number as before assemblies were suspended December 23.

Ford Motor Co.'s force of 55,000 at the Rouge plant will be swelled January 17 with expected recall of 25,000, laid off between mid-December and the year-end.

## Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Jan. 1

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.2 per cent during the week ended January 1, largely because of a sharp decrease in food prices, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline brought the all-commodity index to 81.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since late in September, 1936. It is 1.2 per cent below the corresponding week of December and 4.4 per cent below the corresponding week of January 1937.

In addition to the pronounced drop in the foods group, minor declines were registered by the hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Farm products and fuel and lighting materials advanced fractionally.

Largely as a result of advancing market prices of agricultural commodities, the raw materials group rose 0.3 per cent.

| Commodity Groups | Jan. 1 1938 | Dec. 25 1937 | Jan. 2 1937 | Jan. 4 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL COMMODITIES | 81.0 | 81.2 | 84.7 | 80.9 |
| Farm products | 73.0 | 72.9 | 90.4 | 79.3 |
| Foods | 77.8 | 78.9 | 86.2 | 85.8 |
| Hides and leather products | 98.3 | 98.4 | 101.1 | 96.6 |
| Textile products | 69.4 | 69.4 | 76.2 | 72.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 78.7 | 78.6 | 77.2 | 75.5 |
| Metals and metal products | 96.1 | 96.2 | 89.9 | 85.9 |
| Building materials | 92.4 | 92.5 | 90.2 | 85.2 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 79.2 | 79.3 | 86.1 | 80.1 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 91.2 | 91.4 | 84.3 | 82.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 74.6 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 67.5 |
| Raw materials | 75.5 | 75.3 | 86.9 | 78.1 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 77.2 | 77.4 | 84.3 | 75.3 |
| Finished products | 84.6 | 84.6 | 84.1 | 83.2 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 82.8 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 81.2 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 83.6 | 83.6 | 82.6 | 78.8 |

1 Not Computed

## Five Major Utility Holding Units Seen Ready to Register

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of five major public utility holding companies have been conferring with officials of the securities and exchange commission about registration under the Holding Company Act, it was reported in commission circles.

Capital invested in the companies totals more than $3,000,000,000.

One large system was "on the brink" of registration and others appeared to be approaching it, a commission official said.

Preliminary conferences between utility men and commission officials have been prompted by the approach of a Supreme Court decision on the registration provision of the Holding Company Act of 1935. The court agreed Monday to review a test case brought by the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Additional interest in pre-registration maneuvers has arisen from the announcement of Associate Justice Sutherland that he would retire from the Supreme Court Jan. 18.

Some students of the situation believe the appointment of a New Dealer to succeed Sutherland would increase the prospect for Supreme Court approval of the registration provision.

Registration is a first step toward compliance with the Holding Company Act, which provides for the abolition of some holding companies, the splitting up of others and the regulation of the remainder.

It is estimated officially that at present somewhat less than 45 per cent of the total number of companies subject to the act are registered.

Among large systems not yet registered are: United Corporation, Columbia Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Standard Gas & Electric, United Gas Improvement, Commonwealth & Southern, Public Service of New Jersey, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and Pacific Lighting Corporation.

## Barclays Bank Reports Gain in 1937 Net Profit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Barclays Bank Limited of London reported net profit for the year, 1937, amounting to £2,133,825 as compared with £1,894,361 in 1936. The 1937 profit together with the amount brought forward £639,767, makes a total of £2,773,592.

The amount of £500,000 has been appropriated to reserve fund and £200,000 to the reduction of premises account. Dividend rates remain unchanged at 10 per cent per annum on the "A" shares, and 14 per cent per annum on the "B" and "C" shares.

## Sees Northwest Products Shut Off by Freight Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Pacific Northwest commodity groups, including such industries as turkey growing, livestock, fruit, wheat, canned goods and eggs, will be shut off almost completely from eastern markets if a proposed 15 per cent increase in rail freight rates becomes effective, it was declared here recently.

## Retail Business Up 3 to 10 P. C. Above 1937 Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Quick succession of clearance promotions spread to so many departments of retail stores during the past week that the benefits of more generous consumer spending were apparent, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

As shoppers were attracted by prices, continues the report, which had been reduced to a particularly low level for such merchandise, appeal of the values lowered buyer resistance.

"Instead of being placed on the usual 'white goods' housefurnishings," says the survey, "major attention frequently was accorded men's suits, women's dresses, coats, fur garments, and shoes. Special inducements in radios brought favorable results, but movement of ranges, refrigerators, washers, and some of the large electrical appliances frequently was slow.

"January thus far has been an encouraging surprise to retailers. Instead of the anticipated downtrend, stimulus to demand of storewide mark-downs lifted sales at most of the leading centers of distribution 2 to 8 per cent above the previous week's. The estimated volume of retail distribution was only 3 to 10 per cent over that for the corresponding week of January, 1937, taking the country as a whole.

"In the New England States sales were 2 to 5 per cent ahead of a year ago, as part-time employment increased. Promotions built up most of the gain of 4 to 8 per cent over the comparative 1937 week recorded for the East.

"Despite the declines recorded for some of the industrial cities, retail sales in the Middle West were 3 to 7 per cent over last year's at this period, when strikes curtailed buying power. With most of the rise contributed by the farm areas, the spread for the Northwest over the 1937 week was 4 to 9 per cent.

"Although bad weather hampered shopping in some parts of the South, the year-to-year improvement was 5 to 10 per cent. Some cities of the Southwest dropped below their 1937 sales, but the average was higher by 6 to 12 per cent. Unemployment in the lumber and allied industries, and strike outbreaks kept Pacific Coast sales even to 2 per cent over 1937.

"At the majority of the principal wholesale markets this week, evidence of a renewed buying attitude was abundant. Activity was heightened at some cities by trade shows, which included shoes, furniture, house-furnishings, and rugs, with attendance about on a par with last year's.

## Street Feels Treasury's Budget Estimate Much Too Optimistic

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—General feeling in Wall Street about the United States Treasury's budget estimate for 1938 and 1939 is that the Treasury has again been decidedly over-optimistic. No budget estimate in recent years has drawn so little attention or created so little interest as this week's, partly because it contained practically no surprises, partly because with the present extremely dubious outlook for business it is felt that a budget estimate at present can be little more than a hope for the largest possible revenues and a New Year's resolution for the smallest possible appropriations.

But even for the current fiscal year the estimates are considered quite sanguine. This is the fourth estimate of results for this year. Each new one has predicted a larger deficit, chiefly because each has lowered the expected revenues. The predictions for the fiscal year to end next June have been as follows:

| Date of Estimate | Jan. 1937 | April 1937 | Oct. 1937 | Jan. 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internal revenues | 7293 | 6906 | 6650 | 6320 |
| Total deficit (exclusive of debt retirement) | 37* | 418 | 695 | 1088 |

*Surplus.

**Revenue Seen Shrinking**

By subtracting first half results, which are already history, from the estimated total, the official estimate for the current six months can be obtained. A direct comparison between this and actual results for the same six months (January-June, 1937) is given below for certain salient items (in millions of dollars).

| January—June | 1938 (est.) | 1937 (actual) | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income tax pay'ts | 1,535 | 1,452 | +83 |
| Total Revenues | 3,154 | 3,136 | +18 |
| "Recovery and Relief" | 948 | 1,316 | —368 |
| Deficit | —443 | —1,313 | |

It is thought likely here that these estimates, by comparison, are too favorable. Income tax revenues this six months will be based on 1937 incomes, and these can hardly show the favorable comparison assumed here. It is doubtful whether 1937 corporate incomes will exceed those of 1936, in the aggregate, if they as much as equal them. The first three quarters were hardly enough better to offset the extremely poor fourth quarter operations and the substantial inventory losses which will be taken.

Personal income tax revenues will be substantially affected by the melting away of capital gains in the stock market. Most of the other revenue sources are dependent on business conditions at approximately the period of collection; and with the Federal Reserve index of industrial activity at around 85 now as against about 110 a year ago, with no certainty of any early improvement in industrial or commercial activity, it appears doubtful that revenue for the current six months can be as large as a year earlier.

**Relief Outlay Seen Growing**

On the expenditure side, moreover, it appears unreasonable to expect that recovery and relief outlays will be smaller than last year. Some 2,000,000 more persons are now unemployed than a year ago, and pressure to increase WPA rolls is already piling up. They are likely to be much larger.

Observers here consider it possible, therefore, that the final bookkeeping deficit for the current year may run between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 larger than the latest official estimate.

The budget estimate for the 1938-1939 fiscal year is considered even more optimistic than that for the current year. The Treasury has of course a practically impossible task to make such predictions in view of current uncertainties. It must begin in the fall of 1937 to estimate the business and political conditions which will begin nine months later and end 21 months later. This requires speculative abilities of the highest order. The British do not begin to make their budget estimates until the year of the estimate has actually begun.

**Over-Optimistic Estimate?**

While it is conceded, however, that this is a controversial point, another criticism is made which is by no means controversial. The Treasury has allowed in its 1929 predictions for some decline in business activity. This appears in a decline in anticipated revenues. But a decline in anticipated expenditures for relief is also budgeted. This is contradictory. As business declines, revenues drop and relief expenditures rise. Within the very last month, in fact, the swell of the relief rolls has been anticipated by the unpublicized shifting of $100,000,000 of unbudgeted funds over to the WPA.

One one more ground it is felt that the official estimates may be over-optimistic. The Treasury pointed out that the deficit of roughly $1,100,000,000 for the current year and $950,000,000 for the coming year would be merely a bookkeeping deficit because the Government is using for current expenses the funds theoretically being accumulated against future old-age and unemployment benefit payments. These also, however, are sharply dependent on business conditions. Both the old-age insurance "premiums" paid direct to the Federal Government and the unemployment insurance premiums paid to the states and turned over by them to the United States Treasury are based on pay rolls and will shrink as pay rolls shrink.

Moreover, beginning this year the unemployment insurance is a two-way affair. The states may soon be calling for their funds from the Federal Treasury in order to take care of their unemployed. These calls, if business gets bad enough, might entirely offset the regular pay roll taxes on those still employed. So the Treasury might have to go out into the open market to raise this money after all. The federal fisc teeters precariously on business prosperity, and a decline in business can unbalance it in a great many unexpected ways.

**Those Treasury Estimates**

The President took occasion to reply to critics who have harped on the incorrect Treasury estimates of recent years, with these words: ". . . there is satisfaction in knowing that during the past four years the estimate of tax receipts thus far have been infinitely more accurate as proven by the final result than in the preceding years . . . our prophecies have been far beter borne out by later events than prophecies of earlier years."

The actual figures since the present budget procedure was inaugurated under President Harding in 1921, make this statement seem somewhat exaggerated. They are, in millions of dollars:

**Revenues**

| Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | Estimate 18 months in advance | Actual Results | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 | $3,338 | $4,007 | + $669 |
| 1924 | 3,362 | 4,012 | + 650 |
| 1925 | 3,694 | 3,780 | + 86 |
| 1926 | 3,641 | 3,963 | + 327 |
| 1927 | 3,825 | 4,129 | + 304 |
| 1928 | 3,773 | 4,102 | + 269 |
| 1929 | 3,809 | 4,033 | + 224 |
| 1930 | 3,841 | 4,178 | + 336 |
| 1931 | 4,226 | 3,317 | — 909 |
| 1932 | 4,08 | 2,121 | —1,964 |
| 1933 | 2,577 | 2,238 | — 339 |
| 1934 | 2,949 | 3,278 | + 329 |
| 1935 | 3,975 | 4,030 | + 55 |
| 1936 | | 4,116 | |
| 1937 | 5,828 | 5,293 | — 535 |
| 1938 | 7,294 | 6,320* | — 974 |

*Latest estimate.

**Deficit or Surplus**

| Fiscal year ended June 30 | Estimated 18 months in advance | Actual Results |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | — $168 | + $310 |
| 1924 | + 180 | + 608 |
| 1925 | + 396 | + 281 |
| 1926 | + 374 | + 378 |
| 1927 | + 330 | + 636 |
| 1928 | + 301 | + 339 |
| 1929 | + 283 | + 185 |
| 1930 | + 61 | + 184 |
| 1931 | + 123 | — 902 |
| 1932 | + 31 | —3,153 |
| 1933 | +1,417 | —3,068 |
| 1934 | — 3 | —3,068 |
| 1935 | —1,977 | —3,082 |
| 1936 | —4,600 | —4,764 |
| 1937 | —1,098 | —3,097 |
| 1938 | + 37 | —1,088* |

*Latest estimate.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The Board of Trade has just published a summary of preliminary results of the 1935 Census of Production. Since the Board has been doing its best, it may seem a little unreasonable to complain of the slowness of the official mechanism. But the Census is taken only once in five years, and the usefulness of the figures is still further reduced by the three-year delay before even the preliminary results are available.

As we enter 1938, a year in which depression is predicted by some, and sustained boom by others, we have no production census material available of more recent date than 1935! The Board has done what it can on its present resources by giving installments for individual industries in the various issues of the Board of Trade Journal during the current year. But if the results are to be made of their proper value, the census should be taken every other year, and the figures should be available within six months to a year of their collection.

**More Output, Fewer Workers**

The 1935 Census collected, from firms employing more than ten persons on the average during the year, information on output, materials and power used, amounts paid for work given out to other firms, quantities of electricity consumed and the numbers of persons employed. Firms employing less than ten persons were required only to report the number of employees.

Even these simple divisions of information do not always permit comparisons with the previous census of 1930, since at the earlier date cost of materials, fuel and electricity were all lumped together, and the country was not divided up into so many geographical areas.

The combined results for all trades for the whole country (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) give an increase in the cost of materials, fuel and electricity used between 1930 and 1935 from £1,772,621 to £1,801,017,000; net output rose from £1,504,040,000 to £1,576,064,000; the number of persons employed fell from 7,142,501 to 7,076,593, and the net output per person employed rose from £211 to £223. The final figures may not differ from the preliminary 1935 figures by more than 3 per cent.

**More Women, Fewer Men**

A number of interesting points are brought out by comparisons between 1935 and 1930 figures. In all trades combined the men employed decreased by about 160,000, while there was an increase of nearly 97,000 in number of women employees. Textiles were the only large trade group to employ fewer women.

The net output per person employed varied widely from area to area and from trade to trade. Northern Ireland was lowest at £143, and Greater London highest at £274. The lowest area in England was Northumberland, Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, at £191.

Divided by trade groups, net output per worker was highest for chemicals, etc., at £475, and lowest for textiles, at £149. In the still finer subdivision of individual trades highest net output per worker was recorded by Brewing and Malting in the Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire area, at £894.

Lowest mark in England went to the cotton spinning and doubling trade in Lancashire, Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, with net output per worker of £104. Lowest in the United Kingdom was tailoring and dressmaking in Northern Ireland, with £93 per person employed.

**Growth Around London**

One of the characteristics of British industrial history since 1930, as well as before, is the growth of industry around London. Suggestions are repeatedly made that the State should ration or prohibit the installation of new factories in the Greater London area. The Census figures throw some light on the problem.

Between 1930 and 1935 net output of all trades in the United Kingdom increased by £72,000,000. The Greater London area alone contributed £47,000,000 of this increase. As noted earlier, between 1930 and 1935 the average number of persons employed in all trades decreased by 66,000. During the same period the average number employed in all trades in the Greater London area increased by nearly 200,000. However, the net output per person employed in the Greater London area decreased from £279 to £274.

One of the important points illustrated by the census is the rapid growth in use of electricity. The factory trade (i. e., excluding building and contracting, mining and public utilities) consumed in 1935 nearly 7 per cent more coal than in 1930, slightly less coke than in 1930, but nearly 41 per cent more electricity. Some 60 per cent of the increase in electric energy was purchased from suppliers outside the factories, i. e., from public utilities.

**Electricity Use Up 30 P. C.**

The total electricity consumption for all trades, including non-factory trades, increased from 11,789 million kw. hours in 1930 to 15,367 million in 1935, an increase of just over 30 per cent. These changes are a natural reflection of the coming into operation of the nation-wide transmission system, operated by the Central Electricity Board, which has stimulated conversion of many operations to electric drives.

The census also illustrates the trend of modern industrial organization to increased employment in clerical, organizing, transport and utility employments, with an increased net output per worker, despite a decrease in actual operative employment. But although this trend is pointed at by the figures, anything like adequate information cannot be obtained without a census of distribution.

And one final point should at least be commented on. Between 1930 and 1935 Great Britain adopted protection, and suffered a considerable contraction in foreign trade. The result has been an increase in relative importance of many of the smaller industries and a decrease in importance of some of the older heavy industries. This should not perhaps be treated as a permanent change, for since 1935 there has been substantial recovery in many heavy industries, and export trade has revived. A census taken in 1937 and 1938 might show many of the trends reversed.

## Zinc Stocks in November Increased Substantially

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of all grades of zinc declined last month to 29,545 short tons, compared with 32,676 in November and 59,512 in December, 1936, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Stocks rose to 64,776 tons from 42,534 in November and 44,955 in December, 1936, as production held at 51,787, compared with 49,393 the previous month and 46,940 in the 1936 period.

Domestic shipments of slab zinc dropped to 18,730 tons from 19,079 in November and 28,310 in December, 1936, figures compiled by the Prime Western Zinc Producers Committee showed. Production was 27,006 tons, against 25,475 in November and 21,862 in the 1936 month. Stocks increased 8276 tons and for the year were up 9847.

## Self-Regulation For Over Counter Trading Offered

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said Friday night that the only alternative to a program of self-regulation and self-discipline by the New York Stock Exchange "is for government to step in and do the job itself."

In an address before the Bond Club of Hartford, Mr. Douglas described the functions of a group of financial and business men now studying the problems of the New York exchange in an effort to develop a program of reorganization.

If the group succeeded, Mr. Douglas said, "we shall have really effective co-operation—a system administered by business itself, and supervised by the Federal Government in a residual role, with the profit motive and the public interest in a properly balanced relationship to each other."

Although the securities exchanges are the more conspicuous elements in the securities business with which the commission must deal, the chairman asserted, the more-numerous over-the-counter markets must also regulate and discipline themselves.

**Over-the-Counter Scope**

Only a little more than a fifth of the insurance issues in the country, he said, are listed on any exchange. Exchanges list but 6000 separate issues of stocks and bonds, whereas at least 60,000 are traded over-the-counter. Of 6766 firms registered as brokers and dealers, only 1371 are members of any exchange. Moreover, new capital is put to work principally through the facilities of the over-the-counter market.

Happily, he said, the over-the-counter markets have already seized the opportunity to take this step "which the exchanges to date have not clearly seen."

"It is essential to protect the investor and the legitimate and constructive element in the business alike from the unfair competitive practices of those who do not seem to realize that one who handles the funds of the public is a fiduciary and under a duty to act with the highest integrity and good faith," Mr. Douglas declared.

"Perfection of a regulatory process (for over-the-counter markets) of the required scope can conceivably be accomplished in two ways. The first . . . would be to expand our present licensing process for brokers and dealers to include a proscription not only of the dishonest but also of those unwilling or unable to conform to rigid standards of financial responsibility, professional conduct and technical proficiency. . . .

"But there is, I think, a preferable alternative course of action. . . . First, self discipline in conformity to law, voluntary law obedience so complete that there is nothing left for government representatives to do;—second—I mean obedience to ethical standards beyond those any law can establish. . . ."

**Self Regulation Preferable**

"I mean a form of organization of the general kind (but with 1938 improvements) which exchanges have evolved over a long period of time. I mean groups organized under federal auspices and operated under federal supervision with ample contractual powers over members to enable them to take a hand in enforcing the law.

"These groups would be voluntarily organized and have only such powers as the Federal Government deemed it wise to give them. The Government would retain such power as was necessary or appropriate to make certain that their jurisdiction was adequately delimited, their activities properly circumscribed, their powers appropriately curtailed. The pattern is simply that provided by the Congress for the exchanges in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"This type of self-regulation has unquestioned advantages. From the viewpoint of the business, they are obvious. Self-discipline is always more welcome than discipline imposed from above. From the broad public viewpoint, such regulation can be far more effective here, as it can be in case of the exchanges. Self-regulation of this kind can be pervasive and subtle in its conditioning influence over business practices and business morality.

"By and large, government can operate satisfactorily only by proscription. That leaves untouched large areas of conduct and activity; some of it susceptible of government regulation but in fact too minute for satisfactory control; some of it lying beyond the periphery of the law in the realm of ethics and morality. Into these large areas self-government, and self-government alone, can effectively reach. For these reasons self-regulation is by far the preferable course from all viewpoints."

## Increase in Calf Hides' Price Reported at Chicago

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade sources reported a sale by Swift & Co. of Chicago, of 16,000 Milwaukee calf hides at 16 cents a pound, or 1½ cents above the previous sale. It was also reported the firm declined to accept this bid for further supplies.

Hide market prices have risen sharply since November both for immediate and future delivery. The rise was most pronounced in spot hides in response to active demand for replacement of depleted inventories.

For light native cows the quotation has been boosted to around 11 cents compared with 9 cents at the low late in 1937. However, prices for this grade are still about 6½ cents under the 1937 peak.

**Chilean Nitrate to Expand**

NEW YORK—The Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, with main offices at 120 Broadway, has just signed a contract for the building of new warehouses, dock facilities and railroad sidings at the Port of Norfolk, Va., at a cost in excess of $200,000.

*For Self Rule*

© Harris & Ewing

William O. Douglas
Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission

## Engineering Awards In 1937 Up 4 P. C. Above 1936 Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in 1937 amounted to $2,437,623,000, a gain of 4 per cent over 1936, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Geographically, the middle Atlantic states, with a volume of $1,058,364,000, were 39 per cent above last year, and the Middle West, with $422,723,000, was 2 per cent ahead. Losses ranging from 13 to 23 per cent were reported in other sections.

Private construction awards for the year aggregated $1,115,866,000, a gain of 48 per cent over last year; while public awards amounted to $1,321,757,000, a decrease of 17 per cent.

Of the public awards, $208,588,000 was federal, a decline of 35 per cent under last year; and $1,116,169,000 state and municipal, a decrease of 13 per cent.

For the current week, awards amounted to $49,178,000, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous week and 22 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago. The comparative table showed:

| | This Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| Private | $18,312,000 | $21,244,000 |
| Federal | 2,466,000 | 3,704,000 |
| State-municipal | 28,400,000 | 15,499,000 |
| Total | 49,178,000 | 40,447,000 |

## December Steel Output Lowest In 39 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The unusual feast-and-famine year through which the steel industry has just passed was spotlighted as the American Iron & Steel Institute reported December ingot production was the lowest for 39 months.

At the same time, it was pointed out, the small December total of open-hearth and Bessemer ingots, 1,472,241 gross tons, was sufficient to bring up the total for 1937 to 49,507,766 tons, the third greatest annual tonnage in history.

December tonnage compared with 2,153,781 in November and 4,424,367 in December, 1936, and was equivalent to 25.36 per cent of capacity, while the year's outturn was 72.39 per cent.

## Automobile Industry Seen Past Seasonal Low Point

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports said that the automobile industry was "past its seasonal low point," and said that a slow but steady movement was in prospect until the "sharp spring output upturn comes."

Ward's estimated production for the current week at 54,084 cars and trucks compared with 49,550 last week and 92,142 in this week a year ago.

## Foreign Capital Came Into U. S. As Market Fell

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed today that foreigners bought $73,854,000 worth of securities in this country in the first month and a half of the stock market decline.

The figures gave official backing to heretofore unofficial assurances from government circles that the decline was due to American and not foreign selling.

For the period from Aug. 11 to Sept. 29 foreigners bought in this country $17,682,000 worth of American securities and $56,172,000 worth of foreign securities previously held in this country. Aug. 14 was the high point of the stock market, followed by a steady retreat until the first major break occurred on Sept. 7.

The figures made public today were contained in a report on capital movements between the United States and the rest of the world during July, August and September. For the quarterly period, foreign purchases of securities here totaled $153,630,000, including $55,588,000 of American securities and $98,042,000 of foreign securities.

Principal purchasers of American securities after the market decline began were England, Holland, Switzerland and Canada. France, Italy and Germany sold United States securities in relatively small quantities. Latin American and far eastern countries also sold.

Taking into account short-term bank funds and brokerage balances as well as securities transactions, the Treasury said the net inflow of foreign capital into the United States during the quarter totaled $350,089,000.

Although money was still flowing to this country in large volume, the rate was not so fast as earlier in the year. The average net inflow for the first three quarters of 1937 was $434,000,000.

Officials generally acknowledge that since September many foreigners, particularly Frenchmen, have taken their money home, but the extent of this movement will not be known for another three months.

## Philco Moves Auto Radio Laboratories to Detroit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—Philco Radio & Television Corp. announced removal of its automobile radio engineering laboratories from Philadelphia to Detroit, the change taking place on Jan. 1.


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|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
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| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Jan. 19 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 20 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |

NOTICE

New Students Accepted for Winter Term

Many schools admit new students for the winter term which begins after the first of January. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 1,052,720
1938 vol. to date 5,271,630
1937 vol. to date 12,261,863

## Steels, Motors And Coppers Lead Upturn in Stocks

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Quiet buying of industrial leaders gave the stock market fresh courage today.

Steels, motors and coppers were in the forefront of the recovery move with gains running to 2 points at the best.

Dealings were comparatively slow from the start and profit taking shaded extreme advances in the final hour.

With Administration officials, headed by the President, speaking at Jackson Day dinners throughout the country tonight, trading forces were inclined to step carefully pending knowledge of the tenor of the addresses.

### Better Outlook

A little better outlook in the steel and motor fields brought nibbling at stocks in these categories. Another lift in the export copper price aided red metal issues.

Prominent on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio.

### Bonds Advance

An upturn in Erie, Baltimore & Ohio and other secondary rails recently hard pressed by selling set the pace for a better bond market today.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were numerous as advancing tendencies broadened out. United States Government loans, in contrast, lagged behind the corporate list.

Scattered reports of expanding industrial operations emboldened bond buyers in hope the news tokened more extensive business improvement as spring approaches.

Conspicuous among the gainers were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of 1975, Erie refunding 5s of 1967, Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1962 and Western Union 5s of 1960.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Curb stocks moved up minor fractions to more than a point over a fairly broad range today, with utilities and specialties the most active.

Gainers included New Jersey Zinc, Aluminum Co., Northern State Power "A", St. Regis Paper, Great Atlantic & Pacific, Bell Telephone of Canada, Illinois Zinc, Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B", Gulf Oil and Excello.

Newmont mining was backward, losing more than point on light turnover. Other shares holding unchanged or losing minor fractions included Pioneer Gold, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Teck-Hughes, American Gas and International Petroleum.

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## Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—At the moment, it is difficult to ascertain whether the possibility of a renewed wave of commodity buying for rearmament purposes or the inflationary aspects of the recent budget message, is the chief motivating force. In any event, the market appears favorably situated to successfully negotiate the supply levels which proved a barrier to higher prices in December. We would expect it to do so, following a consolidation of the relatively substantial gains already recorded from the low levels of last Monday.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—It is still too early to take a long pull position on stocks. The business situation is unfavorable and there is no telling with any degree of certainty what is going to happen in the immediate future, but it is in order to repeat once again that an entirely changed situation for the better could very rapidly be brought about if business and business executives were convinced that the Administration was sincere in its desire for a closer working agreement.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—Apparently, the better feeling which had prevailed between the close of Congress and its reopening is in the process of restoration. Whether it will be nurtured by the Administration cannot be said with assurance. However, it is probable that this change of sentiment could be developed to the restoration of confidence which is necessary for a sustained industrial recovery.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—If Government and business can perform a reasonably harmonious duet, it seems that this general industrial recession may be checked and that better times may follow in the not too distant future.

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Southgate & Co., Boston—Bond accounts should remain liquid in anticipation of the time when other investments are available at prices which may be considered attractive.

## Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—After an early upturn, wheat prices slipped backward a full cent a bushel today, but then rallied around the previous close.

In absence of outstanding bullish news, profit selling on the part of previous buyers taking advantage of a 5 to 6 cents upturn this week offset quiet purchasing inspired by strength in securities. The result was an usettled market.

However, in the background, stressed by numerous commission houses advices to buy on dips, was the week's strong revival in export wheat and corn trade. ...o overnight domestic wheat sales were reported early, but some business in Canadian wheat was worked and United States corn business was estimated at 300,000 to 500,000 bushels.

Around midsession, wheat was unchanged to ⅛ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, May 96¼, July 89¼, and corn was ⅛-½ down, May 62⅛, July 62½.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 36 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 1 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | + ¼ |
| 85 | 43¾ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | Jan 3 |
| 22¾ | 7⅞ | Adams Exp (1.60g) | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 17½ | Adams-Millis (2a) | 4 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jan 6 |
| 36 | 16½ | Addressograph (1.60) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| 4¾ | 1⅛ | Advance Rumely | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 80¼ | 44½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | +1 |
| 5¼ | ½ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 8 | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 1 | Allegheny | 5 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 58½ | 10 | Allegof xw | 5 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jan 6 |
| 59¾ | 11 | Allegof $30 ww | 9 | 17 | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¾ |
| 59 | 11 | Allegof $40 ww | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Jan 6 |
| 52½ | 10½ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 45⅝ | 13 | Alleg Stl (1.60) | 6 | 20 | 19 | 20 | +1½ |
| 27⅞ | 6¼ | Allen Indust (1) | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 258½ | 145 | Allied Ch & Dye (6a) | 9 | 173 | 172½ | 173 | — ½ |
| 17⅛ | 7¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 6 |
| 33½ | 10 | Allied Mills (2g) | 5 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Jan 7 |
| 21⅞ | 6⅝ | Allied Stores | 40 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 85 | 49 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 2 | 50 | 49¾ | 50 | +1⅜ |
| 83½ | 34 | Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g) | 31 | 50 | 48½ | 49⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 39¾ | 8½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| 8⅞ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ¼ |
| 52¼ | 19 | Amal Leather pf (3) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Dec 29 |
| 114⅞ | 51½ | Amerada (2) | 10 | 65¾ | 65 | 65¾ | + ¾ |
| 101½ | 53½ | Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g) | 4 | 66 | 64 | 66 | +6 |
| 41⅜ | 18 | Am Bank Note (¼e) | 12 | 15¼ | 13¾ | 15¼ | +1¾ |
| 80¾ | 28 | Am Brake Sh (3.40g) | 4 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41 | + ½ |
| 121 | 69 | Am Can (4) | 9 | 80½ | 79½ | 80½ | +1¼ |
| 174 | 151⅞ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 163 | 163 | 163 | Jan 5 |
| 71 | 18¼ | Am Car & Fdy (¼g) | 6 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26¼ | + ½ |
| 104½ | 36 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Jan 7 |
| 33¾ | 11¼ | Am Ch&Cable (1½g) | 14 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 150 | 86 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Dec 9 |
| 112 | 90 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jan 7 |
| 23⅜ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 5 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jan 7 |
| 30¾ | 8¼ | Am Comi Alco (½g) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 33⅜ | 12½ | Am Crys Sug (½e) | 3 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | + ½ |
| 13½ | 2 | Am Encaustic Tiling | 5 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 5 | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Dec 28 |
| 13¾ | 2⅜ | Am & Foreign Pow | 9 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| 58⅞ | 14¼ | Am & For P $6 pf | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jan 6 |
| 68⅞ | 17½ | Am & For P $7 pf | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jan 6 |
| 38½ | 5¾ | Am & For P 2 pf | 4 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | Jan 7 |
| 21 | 7¾ | Am-Hawaii SS (1a) | 2 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | Jan 5 |
| 11¼ | 2½ | Am Hide & Leather | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 55¾ | 20½ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 3 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | Dec 31 |
| 52⅜ | 32¼ | Am Home Pr (2.40a) | 8 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1⅛ |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅜ | 14 | Am Ice pf (2½g) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 5 |
| 17¾ | 5¾ | Am International | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 14½ | Am Locomotive | 9 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | + ½ |
| 125 | 53 | Am Loco pf (5g) | 2 | 68 | 67 | 67 | +1¾ |
| 129⅜ | 10½ | Am McFdy (.20e) | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 3 | Am Mach & Met | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| 68⅜ | 24¾ | Am Metal (3g) | 8 | 36⅞ | 35¼ | 36⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 129½ | 110 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 2 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec 24 |
| 16½ | 3 | Am Power & Light | 15 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 87⅛ | 31 | Am P&L $6 pf (5½g) | 5 | 38½ | 38 | 38¼ | +1⅛ |
| 72½ | 26 | Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g) | 6 | 31⅜ | 30½ | 31⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 29½ | 9¼ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 43 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 15½ | Am Roli Mill | 29 | 20⅞ | 20 | 20½ | + ⅜ |
| 101⅜ | 63⅛ | Am Roll Mill pf (4½) | 1 | 75½ | 74 | 75½ | +2½ |
| 36 | 15¼ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 2 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | Jan 7 |
| 29 | 7½ | Am Seating (1¼g) | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 105¾ | 41 | Am Smelt & R (5g) | 29 | 53½ | 51¾ | 53⅜ | +2⅛ |
| 154 | 122 | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 1 | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ | Dec 29 |
| 67½ | 46 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Jan 6 |
| 73¼ | 22½ | Am Steel Fdrs (2) | 21 | 33½ | 32¼ | 33¼ | +1½ |
| 26½ | 7⅜ | Am Stores | 5 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Jan 7 |
| 56⅞ | 24 | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 5 | 28⅜ | 27⅞ | 28⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 143¾ | 104⅞ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Jan 4 |
| 25⅞ | 14 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | +1 |
| 187 | 140 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 20 | 149½ | 147 | 149½ | + 2¼ |
| 99 | 57 | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| 99⅞ | 58¾ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 7 | 69½ | 69¼ | 69½ | |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 2 | 139¼ | 139¼ | 139¼ | + ¼ |
| 20⅛ | 4¼ | Am Type Founders | 8 | 7⅝ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | + ½ |
| 29½ | 8 | Am Wat Wks (.80) | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 107 | 82 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 2 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Dec 23 |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 12 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | + ⅜ |
| 79 | 25¼ | Am Woolen pf | 24 | 31¼ | 29¼ | 31½ | + 2 |
| 20 | 3¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 80 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 79⅜ | 27½ | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | 2 | 39½ | 38½ | 39½ | + 1½ |
| 69½ | 25½ | Anaconda (3⅝g) | 256 | 35½ | 34 | 35⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 97 | 39 | Anchor Hock (.60a) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 7 |
| 37½ | 7 | Andes Copper (½g) | 5 | 18 | 17 | 18 | +1⅝ |
| 10¼ | 2½ | A P W Paper | 6 | 5 | 3⅞ | 5 | Dec 31 |
| 46 | 22 | Arch-Dan-M (2) | 2 | 26½ | 25¾ | 26½ | Jan 6 |
| 111 | 93 | Armour Del pf (7) | 4 | 96 | 95½ | 96 | Jan 5 |
| 13¾ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill (.70g) | 16 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 99½ | 57 | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 2 | 65 | 64 | 65 | +3 |
| 127 | 86 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 1 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97⅞ | Dec 1 |
| 70½ | 30 | Armstrong C (2½g) | 5 | 36⅞ | 35½ | 36⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 16¼ | 4⅞ | Arnold Const (1g) | 6 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | Jan 7 |
| 17⅜ | 2⅝ | Artloom | 6 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 6 | Assd Dry Goods | 17 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 101 | 58 | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Jan 7 |
| 125 | 83 | Assd D Gds 7 pf (7g) | 1 | 83¾ | 83¼ | 83¼ | Nov 23 |
| 37½ | 33 | Associates Inv (3a) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Jan 7 |
| 54¾ | 32⅞ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 20 | 39⅜ | 37½ | 38¼ | +1¼ |
| 104 | 66½ | Atchison pf (5) | *1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jan 5 |
| 55½ | 18 | Atl Coast Line (1½g) | 3 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | +1⅜ |
| 29 | 5 | Atl Gulf & W In | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +1½ |
| 44 | 9 | Atl G & W In pf | 5 | 12½ | 11 | 12½ | +2½ |
| 37 | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 12 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 101⅜ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 4 | 107 | 106 | 106 | +1 |
| 18½ | 7⅛ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 5 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 52⅜ | 39¼ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 2 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 94 | 38 | Atlas Pow (3⅜g) | 8 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Jan 4 |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 3 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 36¾ | 3⅜ | Auburn Auto | 12 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | Jan 4 |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Aviation Corp | 14 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23¾ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 19 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ | + ½ |
| 40½ | 8⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 46 | 10⅜ | 9½ | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 47¾ | 10 | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 30 | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Dec 29 |
| 43⅜ | 10½ | Barber Co (1g) | 5 | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 32 | 7¾ | Barker Bros (¾g) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ¼ |
| 35¼ | 10 | Barnsdall (1) | 23 | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 15¼ | + ⅜ |
| 20¼ | 9¼ | Bayuk Cigar (¾a) | 11 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | + ¼ |
| 28¾ | 13¼ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 11 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | + ⅜ |
| 105¾ | 92 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Jan 6 |
| 114¾ | 90¾ | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 15¾ | 8⅜ | Belding-Hem (1) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jan 7 |
| 88⅜ | 82⅛ | Belg NR pf (3.72g) | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | Dec 10 |
| 30½ | 8¼ | Bendix Aviat (1) | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | |
| 23¾ | 15 | Benef In Ln (2g) | 12 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 62¾ | 29 | Best & Co (2½a) | 15 | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | +1 |
| 105½ | 41 | Beth Steel (5g) | 147 | 63⅞ | 62⅛ | 63¾ | +1⅞ |
| 20 | 14 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 11 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 129½ | 85½ | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 11 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | +1 |
| 69¾ | 22¼ | Bigelow-San (3½g) | 11 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | Jan 7 |
| 38 | 13¼ | Black & Decker (1) | 12 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | Jan 7 |
| 29⅞ | 9 | Blaw-Kno. (1.20g) | 14 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | + ¼ |
| 49¾ | 16 | Boeing Air (.40g) | 25 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33½ | + ⅜ |
| 48⅛ | 21 | Bohn Alum (4a) | 11 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| 25 | 11 | Bond Stores (1.60) | 3 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | Jan 3 |
| 28 | 16 | Borden (1.60) | 20 | 18⅞ | 18 | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 22¾ | Borg Warner (2a) | 11 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 3 | Boston & Maine | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | ½ | Botany C M A | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 35⅝ | 57⅞ | Bower R Bear (½e) | 2 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | + ¾ |
| 23¼ | 7 | Bridgept Brass (¾g) | 42 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 59⅞ | 18 | Briggs Mfg (4g) | 28 | 24½ | 23½ | 24¼ | +1⅜ |
| 53½ | 22 | Brigg&Strat (3½g) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 47 | 28 | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jan 5 |
| 8 | 1 | Bklyn & Queens T | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 5½ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 59 | 13¾ | 7 | 13½ | + ½ |
| 53 | 7 | Bklyn-Man Tr | 16 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 102¼ | 21 | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 13 | 30 | 28½ | 29⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 52¾ | 15½ | Bklyn Un Gas (1.60) | 3 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | |
| 50 | 34 | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ½ |
| 24½ | 6 | Brunswick (1g) | 4 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | + ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 6½ | Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) | 4 | 9⅜ | 8⅞ | 9¾ | +1¼ |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 25 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 13 | 2½ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 10¼ | Bullard Co (2g) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | + ½ |
| 65¼ | 24¼ | Bulova Watch (4) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ½ |
| 18⅜ | 5¾ | Burlington Mills (1) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 15 | Burr Ad Ma (1a) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 11¾ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 39 | 6½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jan 6 |
| 18¼ | 5⅛ | Butler Bros (.60) | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 16¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Jan 6 |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Z (.10g) | 8 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 6 | Byers Co | 7 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10½ | + ⅝ |
| 34⅜ | 12½ | Byron Jackson (2a) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jan 7 |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48¼ | 18¼ | Calif Pack (1½) | 2 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | — ¾ |
| 52½ | 49⅝ | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | Dec 28 |
| 6¼ | 1 | Callahan Z-Ld | 22 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 4 | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 38 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 10 | Campbell Wy (1a) | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 38¼ | 9½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 10 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17½ | 6⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 15 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| 61½ | 28 | Cannon Mills (½e) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jan 7 |
| 18½ | 4⅝ | Cap Adm A (½g) | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | Jan 6 |
| 35⅜ | 13½ | Carpenter Stl(1.85g) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 9½ | 2⅞ | Carriers & Gen(.35g) | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 191¾ | 80 | Case (J I) (6g) | 2 | 92 | 91½ | 92 | |
| 100 | 40 | Caterpil Trac (2a) | 4 | 53 | 52¼ | 53 | +1¼ |
| 105½ | 37 | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 3 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ | Jan 7 |
| 61¼ | 13 | Celanese Corp | 8 | 17⅜ | 16¼ | 17⅜ | +1 |
| 115 | 90 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jan 4 |
| 48¼ | 19½ | Celotex (1.20g) | 3 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| 39¼ | 24 | Cent Aguirre(2.38g) | 3 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Jan 7 |
| 12⅜ | 2 | Cent Fdy | 5 | 4¼ | 4 | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 8 | Cent RR NJ | 4 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Jan 6 |
| 24¾ | 4 | Cent Viol Sug (½g) | 2 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 3½ | Cent Rib M (.40e) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 5 |
| 86⅝ | 24⅜ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 15 | 44⅜ | 43 | 44⅜ | +2½ |
| 23⅝ | 3½ | Certain-teed | 2 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 43¼ | 25½ | Champ Pap & F (2) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 3 |
| 46 | 10 | Checker Cab | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | +1⅜ |
| 68⅞ | 31 | Ches & Ohio (3a) | 25 | 35⅞ | 35 | 35½ | +1 |
| 100 | 89¼ | Ches & Ohio pf (6) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jan 5 |
| 90½ | 40 | Ches Corp (3a) | 14 | 43¾ | 43 | 43⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 4⅝ | ⅜ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 2 | Chi & E Ill pf | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 6⅜ | ⅞ | Chi & N W | 8 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jan 7 |
| 19½ | 2⅝ | Chi & N W pf | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 1 | Chi Gt West | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 5 |
| 18¼ | 3 | Chi Gt West pf | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jan 7 |
| 32 | 10 | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 2 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Chi M St P & P | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7¼ | 1½ | Chi M St P & P pf | 2 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 33 | 6¼ | Chi Pneu T | 8 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 28¼ | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | +1 |
| 3¾ | ⅞ | Chi Rk Is & P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8¼ | 1 | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jan 6 |
| 16½ | 1⅜ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 6 |
| 27½ | 6½ | Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 22½ | 12 | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 18⅜ | 3 | Childs Co | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 135¼ | 44½ | Chrysler (10g) | 205 | 85¾ | 82⅞ | 85⅝ | +3¾ |
| 21⅝ | 12 | City Ice & F (2) | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅜ | 2 | City Stores | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 17½ | Clark Equip (4.80g) | 3 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | +1¼ |
| 48½ | 19½ | Clev Gr B (2.80g) | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 24½ | Climax Molyb (1.70g) | 5 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | + ½ |
| 103¼ | 91 | Cluett Peabody (1) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 170½ | 93¾ | Coca-Cola (3a) | 4 | 126 | 117⅝ | 120 | Jan 6 |
| 89 | 56½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jan 7 |
| 20⅞ | 4⅝ | Colum G&El (.45g) | 14 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | + ¼ |
| 108 | 68½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +2½ |
| 39½ | 10 | Colum Pict vte (1) | 9 | 15 | 14¼ | 15 | +1¼ |
| 46½ | 25¾ | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jan 5 |
| 125¾ | 85 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 1 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 80¼ | 30⅜ | Comi Credit (4a) | 9 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37 | +1⅜ |
| 114 | 80 | Comi Credit pf (4½) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jan 5 |
| 80¼ | 34 | Comi Invest Tr (4a) | 19 | 42 | 40½ | 42 | +1½ |
| 120 | 86 | Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Dec 21 |
| 21¼ | 5 | Comi Solv (.60) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 4½ | 1 | Comwith & Sou | 25 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 75⅝ | 34 | Comwith & So pf (3) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | Jan 7 |
| 19½ | 4½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ½ |
| 45½ | 20 | Congoleum-Nairn (2) | 2 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | |
| 19¼ | 7½ | Congress Cigar (1g) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jan 5 |
| 33¾ | 8 | Consol Aircraft (½g) | 6 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | + ⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 4¾ | Consol Cigar (¾e) | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ½ |
| 49⅞ | 21½ | Consol Edison (2) | 28 | 24¾ | 23½ | 24¼ | + ½ |
| 108 | 92 | Consol Edison pf (5) | 1 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | |
| 146⅞ | 88⅝ | Consol Film | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 7 |
| 78⅛ | 29½ | Consol Film pf (½g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jan 7 |
| 36½ | 18¼ | Consol Laundries | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 77¼ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 7 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 105⅞ | 100 | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Dec 24 |
| 69⅛ | 37½ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 4 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Consol Textile | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 13¼ | 3 | Consol Coal | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 52¾ | 16 | Consol Coal pf | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jan 5 |
| 92½ | 79¾ | Consum Pow pf (4½) | 14 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | Jan 3 |
| 37⅜ | 10¾ | Container Corp (1.20) | 8 | 14½ | 13½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 37¾ | 7½ | Cont Baking A | 9 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 5¼ | 1 | Cont Baking B | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 109¾ | 65 | Cont Baking pf (8) | 2 | 76 | 73½ | 76 | Jan 6 |
| 69⅛ | 37½ | Cont Can (3) | 8 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ | +1 |
| 108½ | 106⅞ | Cont Can pf (4½) | 2 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | + ¼ |
| 105¼ | 91 | Cont Dia Fib | 7 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 42¾ | 23 | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| 59 | 56½ | Cont Motors | 10 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm (½) | 4 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 104½ | 95 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 62¾ | 18 | Coll & Alk (5g) | 4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +1½ |
| 51⅞ | 11¼ | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 3 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | + ⅜ |
| 32 | 16¾ | Columb Br A (1.95g) | 2 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ⅜ |
| 31½ | 16⅝ | Colum Br B (1.95g) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | + ½ |
| 20⅞ | 4⅝ | Colum G&El (.45g) | 14 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | + ¼ |
| 108 | 68½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +2½ |
| 39½ | 10 | Colum Pict vte (1) | 9 | 15 | 14¼ | 15 | +1¼ |
| 46½ | 25¾ | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jan 5 |
| 125¾ | 85 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 1 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 80¼ | 30⅜ | Comi Credit (4a) | 9 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37 | +1⅜ |
| 114 | 80 | Comi Credit pf (4½) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jan 5 |
| 80¼ | 34 | Comi Invest Tr (4a) | 19 | 42 | 40½ | 42 | +1½ |
| 120 | 86 

# General Classified

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### PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA OPPORTUNITY
Between Daytona Beach and Winter Park. Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance. Address
FAITH BICKFORD
Sea Pines School Deland, Florida

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEASONED salesmen will sell or distribute your product in metropolitan San Francisco and surrounding territory. Box S-191, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOUTHERN woman wishes position as companion; experienced in caring for children and elderly persons; free to travel. MRS. FRED OLIVER, 902 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

# Local Classified

## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 7 Hereford St.—New one and two-room apartments with fireplaces; moderate rental; electric kitchens, electricity furnished; superintendent on premises or Tel. CAP. 0812.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1935 FORD TUDOR
Upholstery and Finish A-1
Real value, $575. See Mr. Schramm
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

### BOOKS

FOR SALE—One volume "The Ladies of the White House or In the Home of the Presidents," by Laura C. Holloway, printed 1885. Mrs. A. Goodspeed, 71-08 Grand St., Maspeth, Long Island, New York.

### BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

### FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS. 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COLLECTION of choice old glass and china, including Peachblow, Amberina, Burmese, Lovestoft, Sunderland, Meissen, Lustre, Lamps, cup plates, etc.; may be seen Sundays 1-6; Tues. and Thurs., 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

2 SYMPHONY orchestra seats, alternate Saturday nights, row BB, remainder of season; French language records, Funk and Wagnalls, Kenmore 6608 (Boston).

### FOR SALE OR RENT

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., 300 8th Ave. N. E.—Attractive 8-room house, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, garage; completely furnished; best residential section; near waterfront. Reply to L. R. Clinton, Newtonville, Mass.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

OFF LYNN SHORE DRIVE
at 280 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass., new 8-room English type homes; 3 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, amusement room; very reasonable. Phone Jackson 2345-Breakers 8730.

### HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Ocean Court Cottages, overlooking world-famous beach; new, modern, heat, light, completely furnished; rates, day or season. 2200 S. Atlantic Ave. J. G. Membery, Box 3746.

OFF LYNN SHORE DRIVE
at 280 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass., new 8-room house; 3 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, amusement room Tel. Jackson 2345-Breakers 8730.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

### LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
To the Building Commissioner: Martha Washington Laundry requests permission to use a steam engine of 30 H. P. at 15 Neponset River Road, Dorchester, Ward 18. January 6, 1937

It is hereby ordered: that ten days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested when any objections may be filed with the Commissioner in writing. Said petition to be published in The Christian Science Monitor.
EDWARD W. ROEMER, Building Commissioner.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

### OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

### PAYING GUESTS

REFINED home for a few guests near Asheville, N. C.; steam heat, attractive rooms; Southern cooking, hot rolls, fried chicken, waffles, etc.; reference. Box T-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8766 or Center Newton 3074.

### REAL ESTATE

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 60 Clearway St.—Attractive, well furnished room; near The Mother Church; transient or permanent; private family.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Sunny outside rooms; connecting lavatory; near subway and bus. COM. 9725.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Searle Avenue—Comfortable single room; private family; continuous hot water; privileges; reasonable; near car line and trains.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 11 Center St.—Furnished double or single room; hot, cold water; excellent food; exceptional location; parking.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light airy rooms in refined home; beautiful residential section; convenient to tearooms and beach. 845 N. E. 63 St.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive, homelike rooms, connecting bath; walking distance; block from recreation park. 444 N. W. 4th St.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas Ave.)—Sunny room, adjoining bath, shower, elevator; refined adult home; reasonable. Coly (Apt. 51).

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA—The EDLO, permanent and transient guests; tourists solicited; rates reasonable. 5219 Prytania St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT accountant-auditor, keeps your books; $2.00 weekly. Write Box L-30, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Factory man with many years' experience at time study, production, payroll, would like a position. HARRY W. HALL, 142 Mulberry St., Monroe 6788-J.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH LADY offers expert instruction; beginners' and advanced. Write Box P-16, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
36 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-07
BOSTON
One Norway St Tel Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
1-161 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fld. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3703-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 3006
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3004
MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 3697
1075 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Cliestnut 5173

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

## ALABAMA

### BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mc CORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

PIANOS—RADIOS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
E. E. FORBES
403 N. 20th Street

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Permanent Waves of Distinction
$3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
Caheens

### MOBILE

Anna Marie Beauty Shop

Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Waves, etc.
Call for Appointment
DEXTER 2621
Irma M. Taylor 164 Conte St., Mobile, Ala.

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

### MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W
10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Good Coal Call
CEDAR 97
Montevallo
Brilliant—Atlantic
ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CO.

More than 59 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

HENLEY APPLIANCE CO
RADIOS RANGES WASHERS
AIR CONDITIONERS REFRIGERATORS
Cor. Church and Lee Streets Cedar 139
Your Electrical Dealer

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

## ALABAMA

### MONTGOMERY (Continued)

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb. Empire
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805

## FLORIDA

### BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

### CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

### DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

Daytona Book Store
Dictionaries
Waterman Pens
Newest Books on Florida
Stationery
Typewriters
SOUTH BEACH STREET

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA
100% Home Owned
3 STORES 3
726 MAIN STREET, PEN.
220 SO. BEACH STREET

Drink Foremost Milk
950 VOLUSIA AVE. PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Telephone 775
VOGUE HAT SHOP
Hats for All Occasions
IDA McKEITHEN
Hotel Williams Building

### FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

SUNSHINE
Tailors and Cleaners
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
Prop., J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Hotpoint Refrigerators
Appliances—Contracting—Repairs
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 501

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment
For Men, Women and Children
Las Olas Blvd. At The Beach

### FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.

K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

Spooner & Englehart
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant.
PHONE 282

PHONE 60
Terry Beauty Salon
Guaranteed
PERMANENT WAVES
Shampoo, Finger Wave, Manicure
Martha Magaha, Mgr. 2207 Broadway

## FLORIDA

### HOLLYWOOD

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
and other
HOME APPLIANCES
NORFLEET PLUMBING CO.
2036 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

### JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

### MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
Where Individual Service Is Given
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4
Miami, Florida

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Rose-Franzis
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
RESORT WEAR COATS
FORMAL GOWNS
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3 2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

SKAGSETH STATIONERY CO.
45 N. E. First Ave. Miami Ph. 2-8491
1452 Washington Ave., Miami Beach
Phone 5-2680

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing—Bead Stringing—Diamond Setting—Engraving—Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. 1ST STREET

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

WEDDERSPOON'S PLAZA DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE PROTEX FOODS
Western Meats Groceries
PHONE 4-1922
3468 Main Highway—Coconut Grove

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc.
Hardware, Building Material
Housefurnishings
27-39 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Av. 3413 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
799 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-1896

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI (Continued)

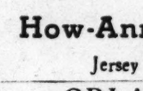
TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

SHENANDOAH BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0413
MIAMI, FLORIDA

### MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Francera
Corsets Underwear
Negligees Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2623

### ORLANDO

for Smart
"Southland Fashions"
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Dine at
The "Marmalade"
at WINTER PARK
A place of distinction

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

Clarence Brown
34 N. ORANGE AVE.
Things Men Wear
ORLANDO, FLA.

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

### PALM BEACH

Second Season
The Chowder Bowl
15 Via Parigi—North Ave.
Palm Beach
Lunch—Afternoon Tea—Dinner

### SARASOTA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
318 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

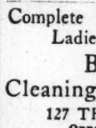
TREE-T'-YOU BRAND
tree ripened, nature colored Delicious Oranges, Seedless Grapefruit by the bushel or packed. Mail orders filled.
MIDWAY GROVES
Old Bradenton Road

## FLORIDA

### SARASOTA (Continued)

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Phone 2331 Flowers by Wire 241 Main Street

### ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
A Modern Department Store

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second Street North

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85.103

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management

Complete Wardrobe Service for Ladies and Gentlemen
BUFFALO Cleaning & Tailoring Co.
127 THIRD ST., NORTH
Opposite Williams Park
DIAL 42-224 S. J. GOLDBERG, Mgr.

Lowrey's Dial 7256
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Shop at Completely Air-Conditioned
Sears in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

The Ritz-Cliff Cafeteria
CRAMERS BROTHERS, Managers
T. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 EACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## FLORIDA

### WEST PALM BEACH

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
B. D. COLE INC.
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Visit the Darling Shop Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

MARY FROEHLICH
BEAUTY CULTURE
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Fla.

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BOOTH'S
RESTAURANT
Cool, Clean, Convenient
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
at Popular Prices
205 So. Olive West Palm Beach, Fla.

### WINTER HAVEN

Carroll Smith INCORPORATED HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 Third St. N. W. Ph. 24-601

Carroll Smith INCORPORATED HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL BA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W WA. 8729

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 Insurance only
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Block 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

### MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

LOOK YOUR BEST
Cula Coyle Beauty Shop

Expert Beauticians
All Work Guaranteed
Phone 6338 520 Washington Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

### SAVANNAH

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
COLONIAL OIL CO.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

## NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

### CHARLOTTE

BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Shoe and Luggage Repairing
Genuine Leather Luggage Made to Order
We also carry a complete line of Factory-made Aeroplane Luggage
215 No. Tryon Tele. 3-7105

"DUPREES
STOP AND SHOP"
204 NORTH TRYON
Special Ten Pounds
Fancy Georgia Pecans, $1.50
Mail orders filled.

Sanitary LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and new-comers
DIAL 3-5191

REID'S
3 De Luxe Food Stores
1603 S. Boulevard—707 Providence Rd.
New Super de Luxe,
1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

# European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. WHitehall 9031.*

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# Europe

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In Goteborg:
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FR. HOFER
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Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beauté:
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(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)

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Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

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PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

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Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
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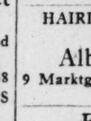
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DAIRY
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## SWITZERLAND

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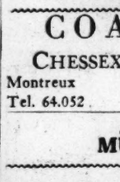
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## Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

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## NEW SOUTH WALES

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(Continued)

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## VICTORIA

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(Continued)

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Monitor Movie Guide

### *Mr. Astaire Rescues a Damsel*

**Adventurous Blonde** (Warner Bros.)—"Torchy" Blane gets her man while her detective boy friend fumbles round with false suspects. So does this confusing picture. Glenda Farrell, Barton MacLane.—Adults and young people.

**Crashing Hollywood** (RKO)—Lee Tracy finds that having an ex-convict for a collaborator is all very well until the gangster they have been exposing decides to make a personal appearance. Amusing farce melodrama which trips along briskly. Joan Woodbury, Paul Guilfoyle, Bradley Page.—Adults and young people.

**A Damsel in Distress** (RKO)—If anything could be gayer for a distressed damsel than rescue by the insouciant Fred Astaire we should be glad to know what it is. Fred is an American dancer who flees admiring females in London for the seclusion of an old English county seat. There, he becomes the unwitting rescuer of Joan Fontaine and discovers that he likes it very much. George Burns, Gracie Allen, Reginald Gardiner and an amiable scamp named Harry Watson contribute little to Mr. Astaire's enjoyment but much to ours. After several good George Gershwin tunes and some of his best dancing by you know who, the damsel is rescued and all ends happily. Constance Collier, Montague Love.—Family.

**The Duke Comes Back** (Republic)—And, much more important, so does Genevieve Tobin, to give the film one of its few bright spots. Story deals with a Shakespeare-reading prize fighter who returns to the ring to save his father-in-law from insolvency and jail. The Duke's return causes hardly more of a stir than his departure—which didn't cause any stir at all. Alan James, Heather Angel, Frederick Burton.—Adults and mature young people.

**Love and Hisses** (20-Fox)—The Bernie-Winchell bickering is beginning to pall just a trifle but along comes Simone Simon, looking most attractive and with a charming little voice, to offset any minor failings in other departments. Mlle. Simon (Yvette Yvette) is supposed to be a Bernie discovery whom Mr. Winchell refuses to publicize via his column. So, for the double purposes of publicity and a practical joke, the orchestra leader dupes the keyhole peeper to build up the French chanteuse under the impression that she is another girl. Quite complicated but quite amusing. With Bert Lahr and Joan Davis to help with the rib tickling. Dick Baldwin is the hero.—Adults and young people.

**Love on Toast** (Paramount)—Inane twaddle. Soda jerker resents being the winner of a male beauty contest. Who can blame him? He resents to the point of finally marrying the publicity woman who runs the contest. Someone left the toast out in the rain. John Payne, Stella Ardler, Luis Alberni.—Family.

**Missing Witnesses** (Warner Bros.)—Missing also is the punch these producers usually bestow upon their headline melodramas. Starting out as a study of the Dewey prosecutions, the plot sidetracks itself on the romance between a stupid, brutal police detective and the disappearing blonde who does her best to shatter his faith before being finally proved innocent. Ours had been shattered so long before this that it seemed totally unimportant. John Litel, Dick Purcell, Jean Dale.—Adults and young people.

**Night Club Scandal** (Paramount)—Murder mystery with the usual far-fetched complications. A very minor effort. John Barrymore, Lynne Overman, Louise Campbell, Charles Bickford.—Adults.

**Paradise Isle** (Monogram)—The good old South Seas are back again. Native damsel rescues blind artist who is so touched by her devotion that he stays on when his sight has been restored. Mildly entertaining. Warren Hull, Movita.—Adults and young people.

**Rosalie** (MGM)—One of the season's keenest disappointments. With everything in its favor—cast, production, music—it turns out to be badly managed and to have some of the most dreadful gingerbread scenery that even MGM has ever constructed. Flying West Point football star falls in love with a princess, finds out who she is and decamps. She, however, abdicates, preferring life in a military post to being queen of Romanza. Nelson Eddy, Eleanor Powell, Ray Bolger, Frank Morgan, Edna May Oliver.—Adults and young people.

**Spy Ring** (Universal)—When you have noted that the sets are clean and that the melodramatic corners are neatly clipped, you have given this film its full due. An army officer is sent to track down spies—and tracks them down. William Hall, Jane Wyman.—Adults and young people.

**Swing It, Professor** (Ambassador)—Country college professor who abhors "swing" music comes to the city and finds himself singing "hot" numbers in a night club. He also marries the hostess. Fairly entertaining, especially for admirers of Pinky Tomlin, the hero. Paula Stone, Milburn Stone, Mary Kornman.—Adults and young people.

**Thrill of a Lifetime** (Paramount)—This is duller than even its own unpretentiousness should warrant. Johnny Downes and Eleanore Whitney try to get Judy Cannova a husband so that they may make a stage success. The plot is a series of non sequiturs thrown together to surround songs, dances and gags. Dorothy Lamour, Yacht Club Boys, Ben Blue.—Adults and young people.

**You're a Sweetheart** (Universal)—Alice Faye justifies her ascension to stardom. She is a pleasant girl with a mellow crooning voice. Story involves a theatrical producer who plots with a young college man to pose as an Oklahoma millionaire who has bought out the theater for a week just to see Miss Faye. There are several pleasant song and dance numbers before the final nip-and-tuck moments when everybody pretends that the show isn't going on. George Murphy, Ken Murray and Oswald, Charles Winninger, Andy Devine, William Gargan, Frank Jenks.—Adults and young people.

**Pictures of Lasting Interest**

**Family:** "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

**Adults and Young People:** "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Wells Fargo."

**Adults Only:** "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide is Printed Saturdays)

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

**Cryptogram**

No hint is given today. A quotation—and its author's name:

"ZAYBXCWDAV DE WUB EDFTBV EWXDVS XGVVDVS WUXAGSU WUB HBCXF RUCDV AI CFF QDXWGBE."—*JDEUAH *UCFF.

**Word Building**

This is shared by a Dorchester, Mass., reader: Starting with the first word, add one letter and make a second word, then add another and make a third word, and so on, finishing with the word shown.

HAS —— —— —— STAUNCH
MET —— —— —— STREAMS

**Letter Changing**

Seven moves, this time, following the usual rules. TIME to BURN!

**How Many Pounds?**

A piece of bronze weighs 415 pounds. It contains twice as much zinc as tin, and 8 times as much copper as tin. How many pounds of each material are in the bronze?

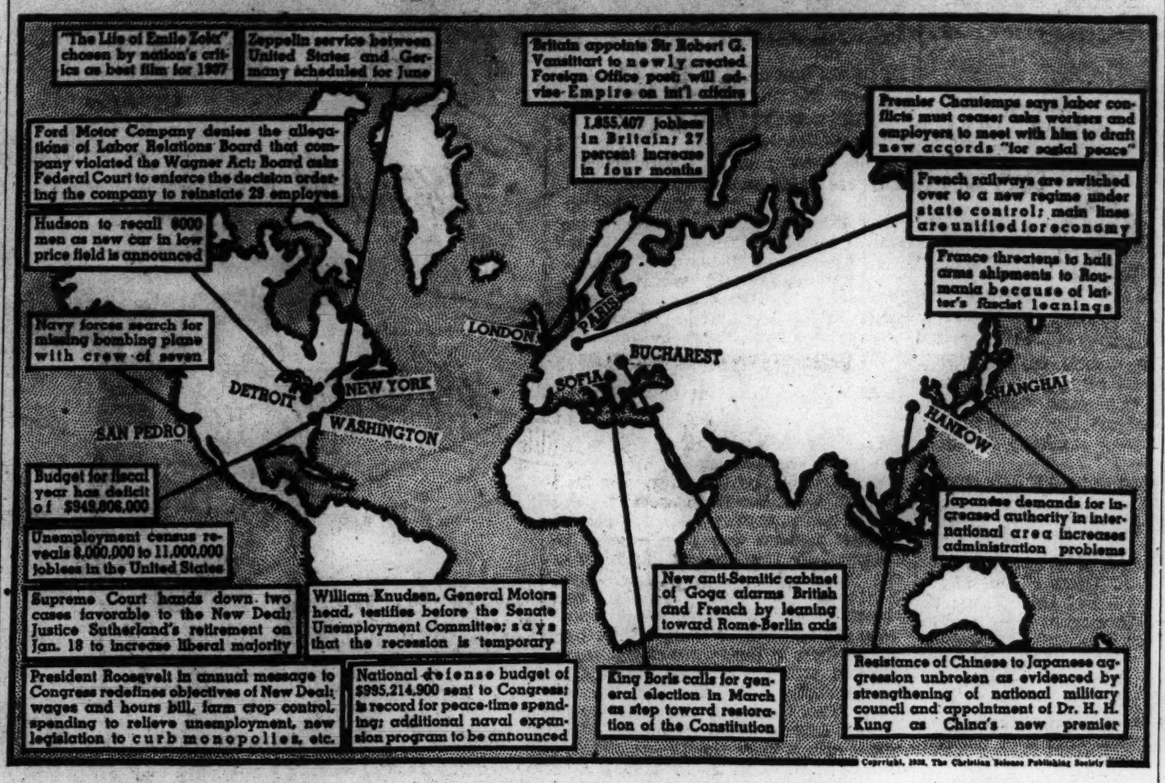
**Artists and Paintings**

Try identifying each artist with his or her painting as indicated by the example checked:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Horse Fair | Stuart | |
| 2 | All's Well | Corot | |
| 3 | The Jester | Bonheur | ✓ |
| 4 | Angelus | Watts | |
| 5 | Mona Lisa | Hals | |
| 6 | Mother | Hower | |
| 7 | Night Watch | Leonardo | |
| 8 | Willows | Millet | |
| 9 | Washington | Rembrandt | |
| 10 | Sir Galahad | Whistler | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## World News of the Week at a Glance


"The Life of Emile Zola" chosen by nation's critics as best film for 1937
Zeppelin service between United States and Germany scheduled for June
Britain appoints Sir Robert G. Vansittart to newly created Foreign Office post; will advise Empire on int'l affairs
Premier Chautemps says labor conflicts must cease; asks workers and employers to meet with him to draft new accords "for social peace"
Ford Motor Company denies the allegations of Labor Relations Board that company violated the Wagner Act; Board asks Federal Court to enforce the decision ordering the company to reinstate 23 employes
1,655,407 jobless in Britain; 27 percent increase in four months
French railways are switched over to a new regime under state control; main lines are unified for economy
Hudson to recall 6000 men as new car in low price field is announced
France threatens to halt arms shipments to Roumania because of latter's fascist leanings
Navy forces search for missing bombing plane with crew of seven
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
SOFIA
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN PEDRO
SHANGHAI
HANKOW
Budget for fiscal year has deficit of $949,806,000
Unemployment census reveals 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 jobless in the United States
Japanese demands for increased authority in international area increases administration problems
Supreme Court hands down two cases favorable to the New Deal; Justice Sutherland's retirement on Jan. 18 to increase liberal majority
William Knudsen, General Motors head, testifies before the Senate Unemployment Committee; says that the recession is temporary
New anti-Semitic cabinet of Goga alarms British and French by leaning toward Rome-Berlin axis
President Roosevelt in annual message to Congress redefines objectives of New Deal; wages and hours bill, farm crop control, spending to relieve unemployment, new legislation to curb monopolies, etc.
National defense budget of $995,214,900 sent to Congress; is record for peace-time spending; additional naval expansion program to be announced
King Boris calls for general election in March as step toward restoration of the Constitution
Resistance of Chinese to Japanese aggression unbroken as evidenced by strengthening of national military council and appointment of Dr. H. H. Kung as China's new premier
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## Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *'Such a Pleasant Evening Service'*

A local woman receives much added income through her "Such a Pleasant Evening Service," which she advertises as a service which permits Mother and Dad to accept an invitation for the evening, knowing that the household will function harmoniously. This means that telephone calls will be answered and recorded accurately, that there will be an eye on the sleeping children, that older children will be guided in their home work, that elderly people will be entertained, that household clerical work will be done, and that any other tasks will be attended to. Charges are by the hour.—Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.

### *Justice and Religion*

Nothing can be hostile to religion which is agreeable to justice.—Gladstone.

## Quotation for Today

*HE IS rich who hath enough to be charitable; and it is hard to be so poor that a noble mind may not find a way to this.*
—Sir Thomas Browne

## In Lighter Vein

**Too Much, in Fact**

"I am going to make my farewell tour in Shakespeare. What shall be the play? Hamlet? Macbeth?"

"This is your sixth farewell tour, I believe."

"Well, yes."

"I should suggest Much Adieu About Nothing."

**A Good Trade**

"Willie, I don't like that cur you brought home last week. I'll give you $5 if you'll get rid of him."

"All right, papa! A deal is a deal."

Next day Willie asked his father for the $5. "Here's your money. How did you get rid of him?" asked papa.

"Why," answered Willie, "I just traded him to Jakie for three yellow puppies!"

**Advance in Science**

A cameraman, working for the educational department of a film company, met an old farmer in town and said:

"I've just been taking some moving pictures of life out on your farm."

"Did you catch any of my men in motion?" asked the old farmer curiously.

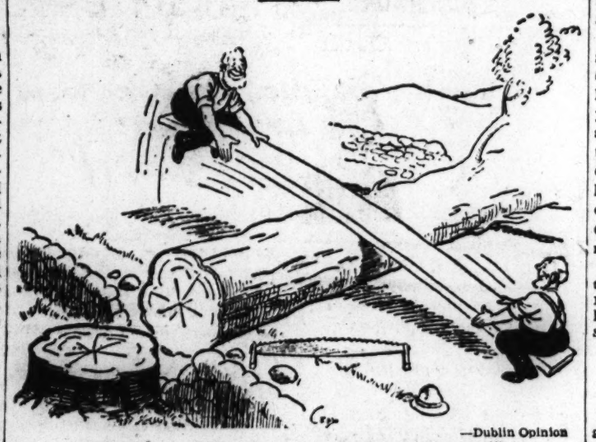
"Sure I did."

The farmer shook his head reflectively, then commented: "Movies are a wonderful thing!"—Wall Street Journal.

**Hey, That Man's In Again**

"You ship radio operators are rolling stones."

"Correct; but you can't say we gather no Morse!"



—Dublin Opinion

"We may as well get some fun out of being farmers!"

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *'Inasmuch'*

Ashington, Northumberland, Eng.

A young man was traveling from London to the North overnight returning from a confefence; and he soon found himself in the company of a medical student and a mother with two babies—one a mere infant of a few weeks. During the night the infant began to cry and refused to be quieted. The other little one awoke and joined in the chorus.

It was then that the young men showed their worth. The baby was crying for food—a food which needed hot water to mix with it. So one young man took the baby's bottle and went through the length of the train until he found a steward who could fix up the baby's bottle. When he returned he found that the medical student had devoted himself to comforting the infant, while the mother consoled the older child.

Harmony soon reigned and a burdened little mother was gratefully realizing the discordant situation had been, through brotherly love, resolved into a happy one.

### *Judge Not*

Try equitably and gently to make allowances for human weakness.—David Livingstone.

## A Word a Day

### *Notes and Queries*

**Absorb**—An *s*, not a *z*.

**Amplitude**—*Am'-plih-tude.*

This word, like "ample," is derived from the Latin *amplus*, "large"; and we use it in the sense of "largeness, fullness, abundance." It connotes an adequate and plentiful supply for every need.

**Arbiter**—*Ar'-bih-ter* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*).

This word came to us without change in spelling or sense from the Latin *arbiter*, "umpire, judge"—literally "one who comes to look on" (*ad*, "to," and *biter*e, "to come").

An arbiter has power to decide a matter in dispute. In some instances the term is applied to one who has absolute power not only to judge, but to determine, ordain, or rule.

**Bicuspid**—*Bi-kus'-pid.*

**Component**—*Kom-po'-nent* (first *o* clipped-short, second long, *e* clipped-short).

The component (Latin *cum*, "together," and *ponere*, "to place") parts of a thing are its essential elements—the things of which it is composed.

**Cuspid**—*Kus'-pid.*

**Destitute**—*Des'-tih-tute* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

The Latin *destitutus*, "left alone" (*de*, "off, away," and *statuare*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which suggests "bereft of; lacking; deficient." If a person is destitute of money, he is removed from it, so to speak. If a statement is destitute of truth, it is not in the realm of truth—it is untrue.

**Dissolution**—*Dis-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The root meaning of "dissolution" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose") may be said to be "a process of breaking down"—that is, disintegration, decay, breaking down and wasting away into ruin.

**Door** (John 10:9)—A traveler returning from Palestine reports having seen a number of otherwise well-constructed sheepfolds which lacked doors. When he made inquiry of a shepherd, the latter said that at night he always slept with his body across the entrance. Intruders (animals or men) would first have to reckon with him before troubling the sheep.

**Embryonic**—*Em-brih-on'-ik* (vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the egg or womb."

The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient; rudimentary."

**Excess**—The accent is ordinarily on the second syllable; but if the word is followed by a term which requires strong stress on the first syllable, the accent in "excess" is properly shifted to the first syllable. For example, Webster's approves *ex'-cess-prof'-its tax*. This contributes to conversational euphony.

**Immutable**—*Ih-mu'-ta-bl.*

That which is immutable (Latin *in*, "not," and *mutare*, "to change") is not capable of change; it is unalterable, invariable. "Changeless" is applied to that which does not change; "immutable," to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

**Incisor**—*In-si'-zer.*

**Mammon** (Matt. 6:24)—*Mam'-un.*

"Mammon" is properly an Aramaic word with the meaning of "riches," possibly derived from the root *aman*, "to be firm or steadfast; to trust or put confidence in"—hence "what is trusted in." The word suggests not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

**Molar**—*Mo'-ler.*

**Myth**—*Mith.*

The Greek *mythos* was applied to a tale especially associated with religious rites and beliefs in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, were characterized. This meaning has been carried over in our word "myth"; but we have broadened it to include, as Webster's puts it, "a person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable."

**Plague**—Long *a*; not *pleg.*

**Postulate** (noun)—*Pos'-tu-late* (*o* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* quick-long).

This word is derived from the Latin *postulatum*, "a thing demanded"—hence, also, "a thing granted." We use our word to designate a statement the truth of which seems so obvious that proof or argument is not required; the mere utterance of it demands acceptance. So-called postulates based on materiality are contradicted by spiritual facts.

**Psalms**—The *a* is as in *arm*; avoid *Sams* with short *a*.

**Publican**—The publicans were tax farmers (Greek *telones*), bargaining for the tax-collecting privileges, and then developing such forms of imposts and levies as would yield a profit. Such a system, of course, easily led to abuses and extortions; and since the Jews naturally despised paying taxes to Rome, their countrymen who became tax farmers were in especial disrepute.

**Straitened** (Prov. 4:12)—In the clause "Thy steps shall not be straitened," the last word renders a Hebrew form which means "bound, cramped, restricted, impeded." Moffatt paraphrases: "When you walk, you will never be hindered."

**Vanquish**—*Vang'-kwish.*

## Daily Anecdote

### *Discovered*

At the studio of Rubens about a dozen pupils awaited the coming of the master. Among them was Antonio Van Dyck.

Tiring of the anteroom, in which they were supposed to wait, they invaded the forbidden reaches of the studio. On a tall easel was a half-finished painting of Rubens', an ecclesiastical subject of rare beauty and splendor. All was serene until the boys became engaged in a friendly tussle, and then a terrible thing happened. The painting was knocked to the floor, face down! When they turned the picture up, a face and an arm were smirched and gone.

The boys stood silent. Presently one of their number exclaimed, "Antonio, you must help us. You paint most like the master. Repair the damage. Maybe if we do what we can, he will forgive us."

Van Dyck finally consented, and set himself to the task. As he labored, a look of deep absorption came into his eyes.

"We are saved!" his companions cried when he had finished. "You have saved us from a great humiliation."

But Antonio was doubtful.

When Rubens returned and gazed upon his painting, he cried out in amazement. The face of the Magdalene and the arm of the Madonna were not his work. Quickly the boys described the accident and the efforts Van Dyck had made to repair the damage.

Rubens turned to Antonio and cried, "Come to my arms, my lad! Thy great skill and power of painting is all I care for. I forgive all. What matters that boys are boys, and stop at nothing? But, ah, what it means to the world and an artist to find another artist!"

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

### *The Temple Dues*

According to the law of Exodus 30:13, every Jew over 20 years of age was expected to pay an annual "per capita" tax of half a shekel (i.e. about 33 cents) to the upkeep of the temple at Jerusalem; and that this regulation was still in force in Jesus' day is made evident from the incident recorded in Matthew 17:27, where those who collected the tribute money in the neighborhood of Capernaum, inquired of Peter as to whether or not Jesus paid the tax.

The apostle's affirmative reply was soon followed by the production of the shekel from the fish's mouth—the shekel which paid the tax both for Peter and for his Master. Many people preferred to pay their dues at the temple itself—hence the activities of the "changers of money," as custom demanded that what was paid there must be in the regular Jewish silver coinage (John 2:14):

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** "Vaudeville can come back," says a theatrical seer. A little depends, of course, on whether Bergen and McCarthy sign for the old $200 a week.

**Detroit News:** The Eskimos of faraway Alaska have taken to football. We understand the rules forbid swimming under the ice to an air-hole down the field.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues."—Bishop Hall.

**Word Building:** Has, cash, chats, chants, staunch. Met, team, tames, steams, streams.

**Letter Changing:** Time, tame, take, bake, bare, bars, burs, burn.

**How Many Pounds?** Tin, 37 9-11 pounds; zinc, 75 3-11 pounds; copper, 301 9-11 pounds.

**Artists and Paintings:** Horse Fair—Bonheur; All's Well—Homer; The Jester—Hals; Angelus—Millet; Mona Lisa—Leonardo; Mother—Whistler; Night Watch—Rembrandt; Willows—Corot; Washington—Stuart; Sir Galahad—Watts.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Last But Not Least*

By Le Pelley

HYMIE DOBSON SAYS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS BORN IN THIS MONTH, BUD — AND THAT ISN'T ALL —
A LOT OF GREAT MEN HAVE BIRTHDAYS THIS MONTH — PRESIDENT McKINLEY, ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN...!
ALSO THOSE TWO GREAT LEADERS:— STONEWALL JACKSON AND ROBERT E. LEE..... LET ME THINK.... THERE WAS ONE OTHER.....
OH YES — HYMIE DOBSON HIMSELF...!!
From Craig Foley Tulsa, Okla.
A composite picture by E.E.W. St. Paul, Minn., in which Tubby and Waddles have changed hats to the bewilderment of Sponge & Snubs
TUBBY BETTER WATCH WHERE HE'S GOING—
From M.E. Williamson, Chicago, Ill.

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Manners*

By The Hagers

WHEN WALKING WITH MISS LILLY, SWEET, I TAKE THE SIDE NEXT TO THE STREET;
AND IF I INTRODUCTIONS MAKE, TO HER I INTRODUCE THE DRAKE.
FROM DIFFERENT BOOKS ON ETIQUETTE, I KNOW WHICH FORK TO USE; AND YET
GOOD MANNERS ONE WILL ALWAYS FIND CONSIST IN DOING WHAT IS KIND.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "This Little Pig—"

WHEN Lewis Carroll wrote "Alice in Wonderland" he penned not merely a tale for the amusement of children but also what many regard as a profound satire on his times. Similarly, it now begins to appear that the author of the familiar nursery rhyme about five little pigs, some of whom went to market and some of whom stayed home, wrote not mere fantasy but with remarkable prescience of farm legislation in twentieth century America and specifically the Bolleau amendment to the farm bill.

This amendment provides that acres diverted from the production of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco or rice shall not be used for the production of any other agricultural commodities to be sold on the market. Such land—if used at all—must be set apart for the production only of items to be used on the farm by the farmer's family, his hired help or his work stock. This was the dairy states' idea of a way to protect their farmers from increased competition by the use of diverted acreage for pasture or forage crops.

Supposing a farmer has retired from cultivation a former cotton or corn field in order to collect soil conservation benefits on it, he would be forbidden to sell, trade or even give away any of the produce of that patch, and he must not sell, trade or give away any poultry or livestock that has ranged on the forbidden ground or been fed with grain or roughage from it.

If a cow breaks through into that field, it is as if her milk were tainted; it must not be sold to the creamery. If a chicken flies over the fence into that field and picks up a few grains of barley, neither that hen nor her eggs can be given to the neighborhood parson for his Sunday dinner. When one sheep of the farmer's flock finds its way under the fence, you will just say good-by to the year's wool crop—if you know sheep. And as for pigs, let us return to the nursery rhyme:

"This little pig went to market—" One of the litter successfully avoided all the pitfalls of the Bolleau amendment and was actually received into the slaughter pens for its good behavior.

"This little pig stayed home—" Ah, too bad! The hired man forgot one day and gave that little piggy a few wisps of alfalfa out of the wrong corner of the barn loft, the hay that was grown on the forbidden field and intended only for the horses.

"This little pig had roast beef—" Well, let us say turnip greens instead. No, naughty piggy, you shall not go to market! Don't you remember when you strayed last summer into the turnip patch that had been planted explicitly for the kitchen?

"This little pig had none—" So perhaps there is one more shote among the five that can be sold or traded for a cream separator.

"This little pig cried 'Wee, wee!' all the way home." Ah, now there is the most touching story of all. For this little pig in good faith went to market thinking he had minded all the "Dont's" and would make really acceptable pork chops. But at the gate a steely-eyed inspector looked at him sharply—oh, yes, there must be inspectors; in fact, many, many inspectors.

The inspector looked him over closely and said, in that grim, tight-lipped way: "Aren't you the little pig I saw rooting up acorns on the edge of the field that wasn't planted to cotton this year?" So, there you have it; that is the true story of why the fifth little pig went home crying and heartbroken.

It also gives an intimation of how some thousands of conscientious farmers will tear their hair and perhaps rend buttons off their work jeans trying to keep farm animals from disqualifying themselves for the market and to keep the fodder for the work stock from becoming mixed with that for the milk cows, if the Boileau amendment remains in the farm bill.

Fantastic? Yes. But this is just an example of how attempted farm regulation can complicate itself when it gets started. And can nothing be done about it? Possibly not at this session, but the conference committee is studying the possibilities of a technicality that arises from the fact that the amendment was attached to different sections of the bill in the two houses. This may offer an opportunity for reconsideration.

### A Western Judge?

AMID all the speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Justice Sutherland on the Supreme Court of the United States, two possible guides to a selection are visible.

The first is geography. In earlier days Supreme Court justices went on circuit and there was a direct relation between the judges and various geographical areas of the country. And in later years there has been an effort to have all sections represented. In the last few years appointments have been made almost exclusively from the East. The Van Devanter and Sutherland retirements leave no justice from west of the Mississippi. The geographical consideration becomes stronger than ever, and added to Mr. Roosevelt's friendly feeling for the West strongly indicates that the appointment will be from that section.

The second possible guide is judicial training and temperament. When the Black appointment was made the balance on the court was most uncertain and the President was primarily interested in making sure that the new judge would have a philosophy sympathetic to the New Deal. Now the balance has swung definitely to the liberal side and he could well afford to make judicial equipment the first requisite. Experience with the Black appointment must have shown that there would be wide popular approval of such a course. And there are plenty of liberals with all the judicial qualifications.

If geography is also to decide however, there are not so many. Judge Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico was prominently mentioned when the Van Devanter place was filled. Judge J. C. Hutcheson of Texas was also on the list at that time. Judge Bratton was a highly regarded senator and has the judicial experience and temperament. He also comes from the same circuit that Mr. Justice Sutherland has represented.

There are other western names and possibly other considerations will enter into the choice. But speculation will hardly find more reasonable guides than those which narrow the choice to a western judge.

### An English Kilt?

THE Aberdeen branch of the Kilt Society does not approve the wearing of the kilt by women and has decided not to admit women to membership of the society. Opinions appear to differ as to the bearing of historical precedent on the women's claims.

Though this aspect of the question is far beyond the ken of the ordinary non-Scot, there is another point of view that he may feel qualified to put. Speaking from experience, he might suggest that men, alone, have really sound practical reasons for adopting the kilt. For what is their only alternative? The trouser.

And what happens to the trouser? It bags at the knee. Slowly, perhaps, but inevitably, it departs from the fashionable line of rectitude, and develops along the lines of least resistance. Let the wearer but sit for a moment, and forget to hitch it about the knee, and he is appalled at once by the shape of things to come.

Consider, too, his plight in wet weather, with that expanse of undefended territory between knee and ankle; for the mackintosh is as Scottish as its name, and will be responsible for nothing that comes much lower than the national dress.

There is good reason, then, for men to wear the kilt; and perhaps some enterprising Englishman may yet start a movement to popularize it among his countrymen. He will, however, encounter at least one obstacle. In the matter of pockets, the sporran does not lend itself to that attitude of graceful ease, and satisfaction, that the portraits of John Bull have so often typified as the essential national gesture in moments of relaxation.

### Why They Vote Dry

"WITH hardly an exception, the urban counties have voted wet and the rural ones dry." So remarked the Associated Press in reporting that the forty-sixth Kentucky county out of 120 had voted dry under the local option law—and this in the state leading the United States in the production of whisky.

That is almost universally the trend in liquor elections in the United States—the country regions vote dry and the cities wet. There must be a reason for it, and there is: it is in the country and the small towns, where the people know each other, that the tragedy and hardship accompanying the use of intoxicants cannot be hidden.

In the city, a shining mass of high-powered steel becomes a murderous instrument of destruction in the hands of a drunken driver and mows down a child. In the next block, around the corner, on the other side of town, good citizens read the item, shake their heads sadly and piously remark that something should be done about it. But in the country or the village a similar accident strikes home; it is the neighbor's little Sue, a friend's little Johnny or Cousin Alice's little Tommy that is picked up from the roadway.

The rural loafer who spends for liquor the money his family needs for food, the ne'er-do-well who turns to alcohol to drown his failure, the besotten wife-beater, the reeling drunk on the street—all these are known in the rural area; the evils of liquor are not a mere academic problem there, they are an actuality.

Who can wonder that the dry returns always come from the rural precincts?

## Without Retouching

*Book News of the Day*

THOSE who count themselves among the veteran "rememberers," those who recall vividly the events of the early nineties, for instance, will discover much to amuse and entertain them in OH, PROMISE ME, by Kenneth Horan (New York: Doubleday. $2). The author reminds us that her parents wanted a boy and so gave her a boy's name. She had explained this and many other interesting things in a previously published book, "Remember the Day." There are many smiles in this latest book, especially for those whose homes were in some ambitious but struggling village or small city of the Middle West when William McKinley was President of the United States.

* * *

This, like the earlier story, is a chronicle of family and community life in Eastmeadow, Mich. Probably there is, in fact, no such town. But there are many like it, and many families like the Inghams. "Papa." Ingham has been elected to Congress. He is editor and publisher of the Eastmeadow newspaper, a stanch Republican palladium, defender and champion of a then proud cause. Those were the days when Congressmen and many others in the service of the people rode on railroads without paying fare and sent telegrams without cost to themselves. Those were the days of generous service and generous perquisites. The public crib is more closely guarded now than then. Now only the individuals upon whom has been bestowed the full and unquestioning confidence of those they are chosen to serve partake of the sweets and fats. The bestowals are by processes different from those so virtuously condemned by enlightened public opinion.

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Of course Miss Horan's story hasn't any plot. It isn't that kind of story. But it does, gently and with keen satire, take us all back if we remember, and project those who have imagination and do not remember, into a homely home and into an environment which even Main Street can no longer present. It was an event in those days when the editor went to Congress from a frontier city, or when the judge resigned from the bench to become consul to Marseilles. That the fame of the little city did not spread far and wide was not because of lack of civic pride or a conviction of the importance of the honor bestowed.

The little chronicler and her younger sister are again among—if they are not actually—the outstanding characters in the story. There are, besides the parents, the emotionally inclined maiden and other aunts, the French teacher, the paroled trusty from the neighboring prison, the foppish music critic and the family horse. They supply a picturesque and substantial background. They seem sometimes grotesque when viewed in the mirror held up by the cheerful daughter of the "first" family. F. L. P.

## "Thunder on the Left"—and Right

## Airing a New Jargon

IF YOU are familiar with a large share of the half million words in the new Oxford dictionary but want to increase your vocabulary still further you might drift behind the scenes in a radio broadcast station some time and listen to the "shop talk" used there. Hundreds of vivid words and phrases have been added to modern terms of expression since broadcasting began less than two decades ago and more are being coined constantly. Television will probably give us hundreds of others.

The performers may be called by rather fancy names, sometimes obvious and sometimes obscure but always pungent.

Artists have to forget their traditional sensitiveness when they hear what broadcast people call them. If an actress is an elderly tragedienne she is "Lady Macbeth." A "canary" is a soprano and "Madame Cadenza" is likewise. If the performer is a sepulchral bass he is the "Old Sexton." The xylophonist becomes the "woodchopper." And the announcer or commentator is the "spieler."

Some of the phrases denoting the performance or traits of an artist are trenchant—if not entirely pleasing. They may be applied to anyone from the uncultured "corn fed" performer to the "big name" talent. A "creeper" has a tendency to draw closer and closer to the microphone in the course of the performance. If he elbows others aside to get up to the mouthpiece he is a "mike-hog." If he puts too much power into his voice, however, he may be a "Town Cryer." Should his range be limited he has a "short voice." A thin, wabbling tenor voice is "gelatine." A speaker who muffles his words is "talking in his beard." One who sounds too haughty is accused of "talking down." If one reads like a robot he is asked to put more "light and shade" into the talk.

The musical instruments have their own fancy labels. You might guess that the "groan box" was the accordion. But it would take a picture puzzler to figure out that the "eighty-eight" is the piano (eighty-eight keys, you know). The "tinkle" is the celeste, the "gooseneck" is the saxophone. The homely harmonica is termed "corn on the cob." But the more dignified clarinet is only a "squeak stick" in broadcasting jargon. The trombone becomes a "slip horn" or even a "putty blower."

Even radio's own symbolic instrument, the microphone, has its terminology. Before the era of broadcasting, as Ted Husing reminds us, "mike" was just an Irishman's name. A "hot" mike is one that has its electric ear wide open to spread whispers all over creation. A "dead" mike has closed up shop for the night. And many are the startling words shot into the air by hapless persons who have made unbroadcastable remarks in front of a microphone which they thought was "dead" but which was really "hot"!

Some microphones pick up sound only when it occurs within a certain angle in front of them. A performer has to be "in the beam" then to be heard. If the sound is "out in the alley," outside this angle, the microphone does not pick it up. With the "eight-ball" microphone, sound is picked up equally well from all directions. You just can't get behind the eight-ball in this case!

Since time is the essence of broadcasting, many terms are used to refer to timing of programs. A "tight show" is one that has some difficulty in running within the time period allotted for it. The show is "over" or "under," depending upon how it is expected to finish in regard to timing. Possibly one or more performers is a "spreader" who takes more time on the air show than in rehearsals when it has a "time check." The show may look like a "runover." In this case it may be necessary to "bite it off" or cut the music short at the close to finish "on the head," or "on the button," or "on the nose." If it needs fast work to change over to the next program in time, it's a "hot switch."

If, on the other hand, the show is under, it may need a "stretch." There may be enough "cushion" or flexibility in the music to permit this. Or the announcer may do some "drooling," extra talking, to fill time.

The terms which describe what the broadcast initiates think of a program include the chemical and the biological. If a program is boresome it is "arsenic." A good program gone wrong is a "clambake." If it's just too, too bad, it's a "turkey."

Listing the entire lingo of the ethereal art would require a small dictionary. And in a few years television will probably be building up volume two of that dictionary. H. N.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Planks, But No Platform*

By Frank L. Perrin

AS HAS been expected, Dr. Glenn Frank accepts the call issued at the St. Louis conference of Republican national committeemen, and will undertake to compose the internecine differences long existing within the party, and mobilize, as he expresses it, "the intelligence and action that the rank and file of the party and its millions of adherents possess." It is promised that there will be no attempt to write or dictate party platforms, either for the mid-term elections this year or for the national election of 1940. But fundamental and obvious standards of accepted and long recognized Republican doctrine will, it is assured, be restated, redeclared and unapologetically reiterated.

Those who seek to retrieve the party's fortunes congratulate themselves that this responsible undertaking has been imposed upon and that it has been accepted by a committee composed of those who now hold no elective office. The task of rehabilitation and reorganization is one which could wisely be assigned only those capable of bringing to it the thought and desire of men and women without ambition to seek political reward, and without the perhaps more selfish ambition to perpetuate themselves in office.

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The outcome of the two political campaigns just referred to will not be determined, it may safely be assumed, by the eloquence or oratorical excellence of the champions of the party now in power or those who insist that all that has been attempted in behalf of the American people during the last five or six years has been wrong. But there is an increasing and deep conviction, shared by many who have hoped for really tangible results, that theoretical expedients, whether of New Deal origin or those in accord with an older economic school, have failed to produce the results desired and promised.

Actually this brings those thus convinced to the point where it is agreed that confidence cannot be bestowed upon any political party as now constituted and controlled. It would be vain to insist that the party in power in Washington more than nominally or theoretically represents or yields allegiance to the Democratic Party as that party existed and functioned under Grover Cleveland or even under Woodrow Wilson. Its strength is no longer in the South. It is in the combined minorities temporarily held together by adhesive influences not related more than sympathetically.

No matter how sincere the desire or how high the purpose of those in positions of leadership, it is apparent that the ends sought and the objectives proclaimed can be gained, if at all, only by temporary compromises and a resort to legislative expedients which momentarily placate class or regional groups.

* * *

It is reasonable to assume that there are many Americans, whether Democrats or Republicans, who have become restive and aroused as a result of the disintegration of the lines which once defined and emphasized political party divisions. They would welcome a re-declaration and re-definition of opposing standards, if such division still exists, or a proposed logical coalition of aggressive and constructive American strength under statesmanlike leadership, to which they might give unapologetic and honest support.

Can Dr. Frank and his committee lend to such an undertaking the initiative and force needed? Those who have enlisted to restate the fundamentals of democratic government as they see them are not retained, I take it, as attorneys for the defense or as public prosecutors. The business in hand is vastly more important than the devising of alibis or the reiteration of arraignments. The days when either political party could either "point with pride" or "view with alarm" have passed, if it is hoped to arrest the attention and command the allegiance of a hundred million American men and women. Long ago it was said by Abraham Lincoln that "you can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time." That should encourage all of us, because it is true.

It may be that not in recent years has there been as large a proportion of American voters at sea politically as now. Old moorings have been cast off, either because of fear, of loss of confidence in those who do or would govern, and of doubt, finally, in our remaining ability to govern ourselves. The opportunity is here for the writing, under the aegis of some sane and wise leadership, of a new bill of political rights.

## The Wide Horizon

### Russia's Crumbling Prestige

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

ONE of the most powerful countries in Europe has suddenly dropped from sight, so far as its immediate influence upon Europe's international relations is concerned. This does not seem to be an exaggerated description of Soviet Russia's position in Europe as a result of the Soviet internal crisis.

Moscow has had previous internal crises almost as severe as this one. But she never before was so actively involved in European affairs. Only since 1934 has the Soviet Government undertaken to participate actively in what she describes as "collective security"; in other words, European power politics.

The so-called anti-Communist bloc has increased its activity as the Soviet internal crisis deepened. M. Litvinoff normally would have assumed the offensive; he could easily have marshaled large sections of public opinion, at least, against the unconvincing "ideological combination" of Germany, Italy and Japan. But M. Litvinoff's mind was diverted by the arrests of dozens of his best diplomats; he could hardly concentrate his attention upon international questions at a time when many of his closest friends and most reliable assistants were disappearing into prison or exile or worse.

* * *

Moreover, Soviet Russia's prestige has sunk rapidly with diplomatic friends and foes alike. Conspiracies inside Russia have gone so far that no European statesman can be certain that the regime will last. For the first time in years, the stability of Joseph Stalin's government is in doubt. The complicated inter-relations of European nations shift swiftly; Soviet Russia's virtual immobilization has already made a difference.

What have been the first results? Japan more readily defied the Brussels conference, believing that Russia might be ignored as an aggressive factor in the Far East. Japanese militarists apparently enlarged their present offensive to include all of China, instead of the northern half; counting upon Italy to divert the attention of the British fleet, and upon Russian weakness to keep the Red Army inside Soviet borders.

With Russian help withdrawn from Spain, General Franco's eventual victory became more likely, and the interested powers began to govern their conduct accordingly. The Soviets dropped their former aggressive policy regarding Spain through the non-intervention committee and the League. The leftist parties in Europe drifted without leadership, having come to depend upon Soviet diplomacy to give them a lead.

* * *

So far as central and eastern Europe are concerned, Soviet Russia's retreat behind her borders appears for the moment to be useful. With both the Russian Army and Russian propaganda apparently too weak to become aggressive again for some time, Germany, Great Britain and France seem to find it easier to agree among themselves. The tension has apparently eased for the time being, and a spirit of compromise has appeared. Poland and Czechoslovakia share in the general relief.

It would be foolhardy to prophesy how long the internal crisis in Russia will continue, or how far it will go. But it seems clear that conspiracies already have so weakened the regime that it cannot recover its full strength in less than three or four years. At the present "tempo" in Europe, that is a long time, and can develop striking changes. The "ideological war" can hardly proceed with one of the ideologies absorbed in an internal struggle. The "anti-Communist bloc" apparently proposes to utilize the breathing spell to see what business it can do with the democracies.

### Mirror of World Opinion

#### Justice Van Devanter's Status

AT THE time of Senator Hugo L. Black's appointment to the Supreme Court the legal point was raised that there was actually no vacancy, because Justice Willis Van Devanter had not resigned. As notable a constitutional lawyer as Senator William E. Borah was among those who argued in that fashion—although he later voted for confirmation. This and other objections to Black were overruled by the high court and the Alabama follower of President Roosevelt took his seat.

Further emphasis is now laid on the fact that Justice Van Devanter had merely retired at full salary under the recent court reform bill, by his assignment to sit as federal judge in the Southern District of New York to relieve congestion there. This came about as a result of Justice Van Devanter's direct appeal to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes for work. In commenting on his status recently the former declared emphatically that he "did not resign" and that he is still a judge. All doubt as to that is now dissipated. Justice Van Devanter's appearance on a District Court bench here will be the first such service by a jurist who formerly sat on the nation's highest court in the memory of court officials.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

#### How Stop a Stampede?

AS STILL higher wages and more paid holidays make jobs in the towns more attractive in this country, so will the present drift from the land become a stampede.

How to stop it? Not by saying agriculture is important; nor by extolling the charms of country life. We've got to help the farmer to make a job in the country as good as a job in the town.

Prosperity passes agriculture by because we do not take prosperity to the countryside.—(London) *Daily Express.*